DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Probably cooler to-night; fresh south to west winds.

COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,499. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks break sharply.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅝c; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—England's note to the Transvaal was read in the Volksraad amid deep silence. It is, in effect, an ultimatum and threatens action unless accepted. London papers regard it as moderate in tone, since the question of suzerainty is apparently ignored, although British equality in the Volksraad is demanded. Sir George White is to leave London Saturday to assume command of the British forces in Natal. He is to have 15,000 men. The first detachment of troops from India is to sail on the same day, and more will follow up to Sept. 25. The application of the Outlanders of Boxburg to remain neutral has been denied. Australian Federation is assured by the passage in three of the colonies of addresses to the Queen, as required by law. It is reported that Turkey will not permit the return of the Armenians who left at the time of the Kurdish atrocities, nor are the Armenians permitted to leave Turkey. The German cruiser Wacht exploded her boiler during the manoeuvres. Four men were killed. During a storm in Hungary four soldiers were killed by lightning and six others were injured. The cavalry manoeuvres near Papa were postponed. The Queen Regent of Spain has proclaimed martial law in Vizcaya; Carlist plots have been discovered near Barcelona. Gen. Jimenes, the aspirant for the Presidency of Dominica, arrived at Santo Domingo on a Government warship. He may assume direction of affairs at once, and it is said he will repudiate part of the issue of paper money of the republic. The situation in Venezuela is critical, but the Detroit is expected at La Guayra to-day to look after American interests. President Andrade has taken the field against the insurgents under Gen. Castro. A committee of the Chamber of Deputies of Brazil has reported a bill imposing a heavy export duty on coffee shipped to certain European countries. Other changes in commercial matters are proposed.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Every union lather in Chicago was locked out yesterday morning. Every big building in course of construction in the city will be affected if the lock-out continues.

The Chicago drainage canal Trustees propose to turn the waters of Lake Michigan into the channel on Dec. 1, even if the canal be not completed by then.

Prof. W. W. Campbell of Lick Observatory explained his recent observations of Polaris, by means of which he discovered the existence of three separate bodies.

An elopement near Beckville, Texas, was followed by a tragedy. The irate father of the bride fired a charge of buckshot into his son-in-law, then killed the latter's father and himself after an unsuccessful attempt on his daughter's life.

Page 2.

Secretary Stock of the New York Retail Butchers' Protective Association claims that 800 notices of a meeting of that body have gone astray in the post.

Page 4.

Brig. Gen. Ludlow, Military Governor of Havana, in a recent order, enjoined all American officers in the department to learn Spanish.

Intending emigrants from the United States to Cuba are warned by La Lucha of Havana that prices in that city will reach blockade figures next Winter.

The President and Cabinet are considering a plan to give to Puerto Rico a form of civil government that will give the natives a voice in the affairs of the island.

A sword was presented to Capt. N. Mayo Dyer, who commanded the cruiser Baltimore in the battle of Manila Bay, by the City Council and people of Baltimore.

President McKinley has declined the invitation to take part in the reception of Admiral Dewey in this city. The Municipal Assembly yesterday voted funds to entertain the visiting troops.

Fifty-four passengers who arrived from Cuba on the steamship Havana yesterday were detained at Quarantine for observation. The three yellow fever patients on Swinburne Island were yesterday improving.

A report from Gen. Otis was received at the War Department concerning Major Charles M. Rockefeller, who disappeared in the course of a night movement against Caloocan on April 28. It is believed that the missing officer is a prisoner in the hands of the Filipinos. A further list of appointments of officers for the volunteer army was announced.

Page 5.

The active opposition to Assemblyman Mazet in the Nineteenth District seems to be weakened since Monday.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff would not deny yesterday he would accept the Vice Presidential nomination in 1900 if it was offered to him.

The Ohio Republican Convention at Martin's Ferry yesterday developed into a deadlock. Fifty-six ballots were cast without result.

Judge C. D. Clark of the United States Circuit Court severely condemned pension attorneys in his charge to the Grand Jury at Knoxville, Tenn.

Owners of stock in Fall River mills have now virtually the alternative of accepting the offer of Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co. or forming a local syndicate.

The people of St. Pierre, Miquelon, who derive large profits from smuggling, drove away a French customs official, believing him to be a spy in the pay of the Canadian Government.

Water Commissioner Dalton was the principal witness before the Mazet committee yesterday. The Commissioner evinced ignorance of the simplest engineering problems. His idea as to how water was to be brought to the city and delivered was extremely vague. Mr. Hoffman, in behalf of the Democratic members of the committee, asked that Mr. Platt should be subpoenaed.

Page 7.

Paul Roehricht, a jeweler of 2,155 Seventh Avenue, this city, was shot and killed yesterday near North Plainfield, N. J., by Mrs. Peter Fingerhuth, whose husband Roehricht had once employed and was trying to dispossess.

Page 8.

The New Yorks and the Chicagos each won a game yesterday on the Polo Grounds. At Washington Park the Brooklyns defeated the Pittsburgs.

Mesmerist, Imp, Miss Marion, Handpress, Reynolds, and Dr. Catlett were the winners yesterday at the opening of the Brooklyn Jockey Club's Fall meeting at Gravesend.

Page 11.

The resignation of President Clark of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad is said to be assured.

Page 14.

The usual Autumn examination of applicants for positions in the civil service will begin throughout the country to-day and continue until Oct. 23.

The James E. March Association paraded, amid a blaze of fireworks, last night, in spite of an attempt by rival politicians to spoil the celebration.

The new Building Code was rushed through the Board of Aldermen yesterday, despite the protests of the Republican and Citizens' Union members.

Edward J. Cole, the fourteen-year-old son of William B. Cole of 1,205 Lexington Avenue, has been missing from home since Saturday, and his parents are unable to account for his absence.

John McDonald threw William Lasher overboard from a steamboat in the East River yesterday. Lasher was rescued with difficulty. On the way to the station house McDonald and companions pushed Policeman Sheehan under a car. One of Sheehan's fingers was cut off, and he was otherwise badly hurt.

William J. O'Brien, representing the Granite Cutters' Union, threatens that unless the new East River Bridge Commissioners take action at their meeting to-morrow to investigate the complaints made against contractors by the union, he will try to have them punished for contempt.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.

Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.

Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 13.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 11.

Good Track, Good Trains, Good Time. In each of these the New York Central is not surpassed, as thousands will attest.—Adv.

BRITISH REPLY READ IN THE VOLKSRAAD

In Effect an Ultimatum, and Threatens Further Action.

BRITISH EQUALITY DEMANDED

Conference at Cape Town After Conditions Are Accepted.

English Papers Consider the Note Moderate in Tone—The Suzerainty Question Is Not Raised—Opinion Slow in Forming.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A dispatch from Pretoria says the British note which was read in both Raads yesterday (Tuesday) is regarded there as a virtual ultimatum. The correspondent says:

"It proposes a five years' franchise, a quarter representation for the gold fields in the Volksraad, equality for the British and Dutch in the Volksraad, and equality for the old and new burghers in regard to Presidential and other elections.

"If these conditions are accepted a conference between representatives of the two Governments shall follow, for the purpose of drafting the necessary measures and of avoiding the introduction of unnecessary conditions by the Transvaal Government or the possibility of the passage of any new bills calculated to defeat the reforms.

"'In view of the fact,' the note goes on to say, 'that the present state of affairs in South Africa cannot be prolonged, the definite acceptance of this proposal is demanded without delay. Otherwise her Majesty's Government will immediately take the whole situation under reconsideration and will act so as to bring about a settlement.' The situation is acute."

Owing to the understanding that Mr. Chamberlain's note is to be published simultaneously in London and Pretoria, only an inadequate summary has yet been telegraphed. The London papers are inclined to withhold comment until the text is available.

Despite the fact that the note is described as an ultimatum, the balance of opinion tends to regard it as a rather moderate document, since, apparently, it does not fix a definite time limit, leaves the real crux of the dispute for the proposed conference, and does not raise the question of suzerainty. In a word, the note seems to leave the way open to further negotiations. The Times, which considers the summary obviously imperfect, says:

"It is incredible that all mention of suzerainty and the other matters in controversy has been passed over or ignored."

A special dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, capital of Natal, says:

"President Krüger, it is asserted in reliable quarters, is prepared to attend the proposed conference at Cape Town unconditionally, provided he is assured that Mr. Chamberlain's latest dispatch represents all that will be demanded by Great Britain. A peaceful solution, therefore, is highly probable."

PRETORIA, Sept. 12.—The reading in the Volksraad to-day of the reply of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, to the latest Transvaal note, was greeted with silence, except for some interruptions from Mr. Tosen and other ultra-conservative members. Its terms, however, have produced considerable excitement here.

There is no indication as yet of the views held regarding it in official circles.

The Volksraad has instructed the Government to dismiss Mr. Dejonge, Secretary of Education, for writing a letter to the newspapers accusing the Ministers of the United Dutch Church of jingoism because they wanted more English education in the State schools.

P. G. W. Grobler, the Foreign Secretary, has gone to Bloemfontein on official business.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 12.—Various unofficial reports have been received from Pretoria predicting the Transvaal's acceptance of the terms of the latest dispatch, which was read in the Volksraad this afternoon, and is understood to furnish a basis for negotiations which will possibly lead to a peaceful settlement.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, Sept. 12.—The Daily Friend says it has excellent authority for predicting that the Government of the South African Republic will accept the suggested conference at Cape Town.

The delegates will probably be Commandant General P. J. Joubert, Vice President of the Transvaal; J. M. A. Wolmarans, one of the two non-official members of the Transvaal Executive Council, and Mr. Fischer, who has figured prominently in some of the recent negotiations as the special representative of the Orange Free State.

TO COMMAND FORCES IN NATAL.

Sir George White to Leave London Saturday—To Have 15,000 Men.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—It is said that Sir George Stewart White, V. C., former Quartermaster General, has been selected to command the British forces in Natal.

Sir George is to leave for Natal Saturday next. His division, it is expected, will number 15,000 men.

INDIAN TROOPS TO SAIL SATURDAY.

The Entire Force Will Be Embarked About a Week Later.

SIMLA, British India, Sept. 12.—The first transport for South Africa sails with the field hospitals, from Bombay, Sept. 16, and the entire force from India will be embarked by Sept. 25.

Gen. Hunter, the Chief of Staff, leaves Simla to-morrow for South Africa.

OUTLANDERS CANNOT BE NEUTRAL.

Application of Those of Boxburg Refused by the Burghers.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 12.—The Outlanders of Boxburg applied to the burghers for permission to remain neutral in the event of war, but were refused on the ground that Britons remaining in the Transvaal and refusing to fight for it must be regarded as enemies.

The miners are being offered £25 ($125) to remain on duty until ordered to leave.

Arrest of a European with Arms.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 12.—According to a dispatch from Kimberley, in Griqualand West a European has been arrested there on the charge of importing arms and ammunition without a permit. It is supposed that he has been acting in behalf of the Transvaal Government.

The Montgomery for Cape Town.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 12.—It is reported here that the United States steamship Montgomery is going to Pernambuco to await orders to sail for Cape Town.

Transvaal Ammunition Landed.

LORENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Sept. 12.—A consignment of 547 cases of ammunition, presumably bound for the Transvaal, has been landed here.

COCKRAN URGES MEDIATION.

W. Bourke Cockran has written an open letter to President McKinley urging him to proffer mediation to Great Britain in the Transvaal difficulty. The letter, which was sent last month, was brought to the attention of Mr. McKinley promptly after his return to Washington, and its receipt was acknowledged in a letter from Secretary Porter, dated Sept. 4.

Mr. Cockran's letter is as follows:

New York, Aug. 24, 1899.

My Dear Sir: You will, I am sure, excuse this invasion of your holiday when I explain that its object is to invoke the exercise of a power which Providence seems to have placed in your hands with special reference to a danger now threatening the peace of the world.

It can hardly be questioned that a proffer of friendly mediation by you would suffice to delay, if not to prevent, the threatened invasion of the Transvaal.

If this Government be justified in exerting military force to restore order at the other side of the globe, surely it should exert every moral force to preserve order at half the distance.

A recourse to arms, which might result in kindling a fearfully destructive conflagration throughout Christendom, on such questions as those at issue between Great Britain and the Boer Republic, would be an injury to civilized society, which all the forces of civilization should combine to resist.

The assertion at the point of the bayonet by one power of the right to control or prescribe the conditions governing the electoral franchise in another country admittedly independent would be an act of "criminal aggression" the enormity of which has been described in clear, vigorous, and scathing terms by the present English Colonial Secretary.

You cannot be indifferent to the fact that when Mr. Chamberlain denounced as indefensible any suggestion of interference by the British Government in the purely domestic affairs of the Transvaal, the relations between this country and England were strained over the Venezuelan boundary, while now that these relations have become cordial, the same statesman feels emboldened to trample upon his professions, if not to violate his principles.

An Anglo-American alliance can hardly be a force for the maintenance of justice and the spread of civilization as its advocates contend, if England's foreign policy be marked by respect for justice while the two countries are estranged, and by wanton acts of aggression while their relations are cordial. It is not extravagant or unreasonable to insist that any country seeking alliance—formal or tacit—with the United States, must show some semblance of regard for the moral law—at least during the period of courtship.

If there be other and sounder reasons than those assigned by the press for the attitude of the British Government in South Africa, its position will be strengthened by a disclosure of them. A friendly but urgent tender of your good offices would undoubtedly evoke a full and candid statement of the grounds on which the peace and integrity of the Transvaal are threatened. Such a statement would be a powerful obstacle to hostilities, for it would enable the civilized world to form a judgment on the merits of the controversy, and in all probability that judgment would remain forever inseparable. W. BOURKE COCKRAN.

To the Hon. William McKinley.

TRAGEDY FOLLOWS ELOPEMENT

Irate Father in Pursuit Fires Buckshot Into His Son-in-Law—Kills Latter's Father and Himself.

LONGVIEW, Texas, Sept. 12.—Beckville, Panola County, is excited over a triple tragedy. James Forsythe, a highly respected young man, and Ollie Simpson, a belle of the neighborhood, eloped and were married Saturday night. When Andrew Simpson, the girl's father, learned of the wedding last evening he started after the couple on horseback. As he rode up to Forsythe's home he saw his son-in-law fleeing through the orchard. He brought him down with seven buckshot in the groin, leaving him for dead.

King H. Forsythe, father of James, came out of the house unarmed to see what the trouble was, and was instantly killed with a load of buckshot in the abdomen. Simpson then dismounted and ran into the house with his pistol, saying he would kill his daughter, but young Forsythe's mother seized and held his pistol until the girl escaped. Simpson then walked out and fired the pistol at his forehead, killing himself instantly.

Young Forsythe may recover. Business in Beckville is suspended on account of the tragedy.

DEATH OF A BICYCLIST.

Body Found at Foot of Lebanon Mountain—Skull Fractured.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 12.—W. W. Crosby of Boston, a State Highway Engineer, this afternoon found a man's body at the foot of Lebanon Mountain. The man's skull was fractured.

A short distance away a bicycle was found, badly smashed, and the theory is that the man had lost control of his wheel while descending the mountain.

In a memorandum book found upon his person were a number of Boston addresses and several pawn tickets issued to "R. E. Mobray." The body has been removed to New Lebanon, N. Y., where it awaits identification.

WOMAN RUN DOWN BY CYCLIST.

Taken to a Hospital in a Serious Condition—Could Not Give Her Name.

Andrew Borst of 233 Ellery Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon ran down an unknown woman while riding his wheel at Nostrand and Greene Avenues. He was arrested, and the woman was removed to St. John's Hospital, where it was discovered that her skull was fractured.

The woman was unable to give her name. She was about forty-five years of age and well dressed. Her condition is serious.

GIANT WHITE HOUSE VISITOR.

William P. Bane, Who Looks Like and Is Called "Uncle Sam."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Among the visitors at the White House to-day was William P. Bane, who was distinguished in Philadelphia as the tallest man in the Grand Army parade. He is 7 feet in height, weighs 175 pounds, and wears a No. 15 shoe.

Bane says that in the civil war he was always kept as far as possible from the regimental flag, so that the Confederates might not confuse him with it. He is the living picture of "Uncle Sam," and sails under that title everywhere. Other visitors at the White House greatly regretted that "Uncle Sam" could not be brought into the presence of the President, for it would have furnished a model for a political cartoon.

LATHERS' LOCKOUT IN CHICAGO.

Every Big Building in Course of Construction Affected If It Lasts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Every union lather in Chicago was locked out this morning. Nearly 250 of the workmen thronged the headquarters, at 187 Washington Street, to learn from the officers of the union when the lock-out would be over.

Every big building in course of construction in Chicago will be affected by the lock-out if it continues. Putting on the old style wooden lathes is only a small part of the work of the lathers. They put in the wire-suspended ceilings and light partitions in the big buildings, and prepare the tiled walls for the plasterers. Many small jobs are being completed with boarding and tiling as substitutes for plastering. Those who will lose most, if the lock-out continues, are the boss and journeymen lathers and plasterers, the laborers, and all interior finishers.

President C. F. Wilson and Business Manager William Hughes of the Journeymen Lathers' Union said that the lock-out, which was declared by the boss lathers' association, was to force the journeymen to boycott the contractors who did not belong to the association. The present agreement was drafted by the lathers in April of this year, and the independent bosses were the first to sign it. The association bosses, who signed later, now, according to the men, want to freeze the first friends of the union out. The agreement, which all signed, expires next April.

MARTIAL LAW IN SPAIN.

Proclaimed by the Queen in Province of Vizcaya—Carlist Plots Have Been Discovered Near Barcelona.

MADRID, Sept. 12.—The Queen Regent has signed a decree proclaiming martial law in the Province of Vizcaya.

BARCELONA, Sept. 12.—The discontent over the new taxes continues. Carlist plots have been discovered in the neighboring villages, and the surrounding heights have been invested by the Civil Guards.

THE POPE AGAIN REPORTED ILL.

ROME, Sept. 12.—Alarming rumors that the Pope is ill are current, but they are declared to be without foundation.

TROOPS KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Storm in Hungary Causes Postponement of Cavalry Manoeuvres.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Sept. 12.—Severe rains and floods have caused a postponement of the Hungarian cavalry manoeuvres near Papa at which Emperor-King Francis Joseph is expected to be present.

Ten soldiers were struck by lightning today at Also-Kazsmark, four being killed.

A NEW SCALP GRAFTED ON.

Operation on a Girl, Whose Hair Was Caught in Moving Machinery.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 12.—A few days ago Mamie Kirke of South Troy was working in the collar factory of Van Zandt & Jacobs and in some manner her hair was caught in the moving machinery. Her entire scalp was almost torn off, but when she was removed to the Samaritan Hospital the surgeons replaced it.

The latter part of last week some of the replaced skin began to fall off, and the doctors found it necessary to remove the whole of it.

To-day in the presence of a large number of surgeons, a new scalp was grafted, the necessary skin being cut from the thighs of the victim and her sister Elsie. The doctors are confident the operation will prove a success.

DROWNED IN A FOOT OF WATER.

Carl Robinson of Greenwich Seized with a Fit While Fishing.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 12.—Carl Robinson, twenty years old, who was subject to epileptic fits, went fishing to-day against the wishes of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Robinson. At noon he was seen to take a position on a rock on the channel leading from E. C. Benedict's place. Two hours afterward some men working on a scow saw him lying dead in the water wedged in between two rocks. There was only a foot of water.

Robinson had evidently been seized with a fit and fell on the rocks, stunning himself. The boy had fallen in the water several times before while fishing, for which he seemed to have a craze. No one saw him fall to-day.

CHICAGO DRAINAGE CANAL.

Trustees Propose to Turn Water Into It Even if Incompleted.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Drainage Trustees say Lake Michigan's waters can be turned into the "big ditch" on Dec. 1, even if the canal is not finished by that time. As it is considered quite probable that present complications in Joliet will not be settled in time to permit the completion of work on that section before Congress assembles, the work may have to be temporarily abandoned, so that the channel can be used.

With the exception of obstructions at Campbell Avenue near Lamont Avenue, the canal is clear from the Chicago River to and through Joliet, and as it will hold water all its length, the Trustees propose to let the water into it rather than take chances of Congress revoking the permit extended by the War Department, subject to the action of the National Legislature.

THREE-CENT-FARE AGREEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

MARSHALL, Mich., Sept. 12.—Representatives of the Jackson, Albion, Marshall and Battle Creek Street Railway Company tonight notified the Council that the company would accept the franchise prepared by that body.

By its terms the road pays $5,000 a year to apply on street paving and gives eight tickets for 25 cents. The franchise runs thirty years. H. F. Chipman of Detroit said:

"Gentlemen of the Council, you have obtained what Pingree has spent ten years after and has not accomplished—three-cent fares." Work is to be commenced on the road in ninety days and to be completed in one year.

DIMMICK PIPE COMPANY.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 12.—The Dimmick Pipe Company was organized and incorporated in this city this morning. The capital stock is $175,000, all of which was subscribed. D. R. P. Dimmick, former manager of the Anniston Pipe Works, was elected President, and C. Blair Secretary. Among others interested are F. D. Dimmick, James Bowron, and P. G. Shook of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

The company intends to erect a 100-ton cast iron pipe plant. It will cost about $150,000, and will employ from 200 to 250 hands. The company has offers of several sites, and the City of Anniston has offered in addition a cash bonus of $10,000. It is likely that the plant will be located at Bessemer, Ensley, or Birmingham.

NEW JERSEY LIQUOR LAWS.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 12.—"'Speak easies' are in almost every town in this county and are increasing," announced Supreme Court Justice Ludlow in charging the Grand Jury at the Atlantic County Court to-day. About half a dozen alleged "speak-easy" proprietors are awaiting trial.

"Something has been said about a tendency to indulge in the free sale of liquor," said the Justice. "It must be stopped. The laws of the State do not permit you to sell quantities less than a quart without a license from the municipality in which the sale occurs. It is a very bad habit. You know all about it without going into any notions and ideas of accommodations and all that sort of thing. When these matters come before you as a violation of the law it is better for you to indict and let the court settle the matter.

"This getting ahead of the illegal selling is an unfortunate thing. The Grand Jury is the only body that really takes cognizance of it at the start, and I wish you would give it your close attention down here, and when the facts warrant it indict."

Poland Mineral Spring Water. Recommended for purity and medicinal power.—Adv.

HAY ON CAMPAIGN ISSUES

Secretary of State Says that the Democrats Have None Left.

NO ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND

He Declares that the Report of a Secret Agreement Is False—Denounces the Anti-Imperialists.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 12.—In a letter to Chairman Dick of the Republican State Executive Committee, Secretary of State Hay makes this emphatic statement regarding the alleged secret alliance between England and the United States:

"There is no alliance with England, or with any other power under heaven, except those known and published to the world—the treaties of ordinary international friendship for purposes of business and commerce. No treaty other than these exists; none has been suggested on either side; none is in contemplation. It has never entered into the mind of the President or of any member of the Government to forsake, under any inducement, the wise precept and example of the fathers which forbade entangling alliances with European powers."

This is a portion of a letter written by Secretary Hay from Newbury, N. H., regretting his inability to be present at the opening of the Ohio Republican campaign at Akron on Sept. 23. In the course of the letter Mr. Hay discusses campaign issues as follows:

MONEY HOBBY COLLAPSED.

"Our opponents this year are in an unfortunate position. They have lost, for all practical purposes, their political stock in trade of recent years. Their money hobby has collapsed under them. Their orators still shout it to 10 to 1 from time to time, from old force of habit, but they are like wisdom crying in the streets, in one respect at least, because 'no man regardeth them.' With our vaults full of gold; with a sufficiency of money to meet the demands of a volume of business unprecedently vast and profitable; with labor generally employed at fair wages; with our commerce overspreading the world; with every dollar the Government issues as good as any other dollar; with our finances as firm as a rock and our credit the best ever known, it is no time for financial mountebanks to cry their nostrums in the market place, with any chance of being heard.

"It is equally hopeless to try to resuscitate the corpse of free trade. The Dingley tariff, the legitimate successor of the McKinley bill—that name of good augury—has justified itself by its works. It is not only true that our domestic trade has reached proportions never dreamed of before, but the American policy of protection—the policy of all our most illustrious statesmen, of Washington and Hamilton, Lincoln, Grant, and McKinley—has been triumphantly vindicated by the proof that it is as efficacious in extending our foreign commerce as in fostering and stimulating our home industries. Our exports of domestic manufactures reached in this fiscal year the unexampled total of $360,000,000, an amount more than two hundred millions in excess of our exports ten years ago. These figures sing the knell of those specious arguments which have been the reliance of our opponents for so many years, and which are only fruitful in times of leanness and disaster.

"What is left, then, in the way of a platform? The reign of trusts, which the Republicans themselves can manage, having all the requisite experience, both of legislation and business, and, finally, the war, which, it seems, was too efficiently carried on, and has been too beneficial to the Nation to suit the Democratic leaders. We have been able to give in our time some novel ideas to the rest of the world, and none more novel than this, that a great party should complain that the results of a war were too advantageous. It will not, however, to convince the bulk of our people that we are the worse off because our flag has gained great honor, our possessions have been extended, our position in the world increased, and our opportunity for work and usefulness enormously widened, through the fortunes of war and the valor of our soldiers and sailors.

RECOURSE HAD TO FICTION.

"Being in this desperate need of arguments, it is not strange that they should have recourse to fiction. An attempt is made in the Ohio Democratic platform to excite the prejudice of certain classes of voters against the present Administration by accusing it of an alliance with England. The people who make this charge know it to be untrue; their making it is an insult to the intelligence of those whose votes they seek by this gross misrepresentation. But as one of their favorite methods of campaign is to invent a fiction too fantastic to contradict and then to assume it to be true because it has not been contradicted, you may permit me to take one moment to dispose of this ghost story, as it refers to the department with which I am connected.

"Even the men who wrote the Ohio platform know there is no alliance. But they seek to make capital in this campaign out of the undeniable fact that our relations with England are more friendly and satisfactory than they have ever been before. It is hard to take such a charge seriously, and if it is taken seriously, how can it be treated with patience? In the name of common sense, let me ask, what is the duty of the Government, if not to cultivate, wherever possible, agreeable and profitable relations with other nations? And if with other nations, why not with that great kindred power which stands among the greatest powers of the world? What harm, what menace to other countries is there in this natural and beneficent friendship? Only a narrow and purblind spirit could see in it anything exclusive.

"It is a poor, starved heart that has room for only one friend. It is not with England alone that our relations are improved. We are on better terms than in the past with all the nations. With Russia, our old-time friend; with the great German Empire, to which we are bound by so many ties; with our sister Republic of France, with Italy, Austria, and, in short, every European, every Asiatic nation, our relations are growing in intimacy and cordiality every year, and our friendship with our neighbors to the south of us, from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, grows firmer, more genuine, day by day.

SOLVING A FIXED PROBLEM.

"And why should it not be so? Every one likes to be on good terms with the peaceable and the prosperous, especially if their hospitality is of that nature that other people profit by it; and this is precisely our condition. Our trade is taking that vast development for which we have been preparing through many years of wise American policy, of sturdy American industry, of thoughtful invention and experiment by trained American intelligence. We have gone far toward solving the problem which has so long vexed the economists of the world—of raising wages and at the same time lowering the cost of production—something which no other people have ever accomplished in an equal degree.

"We pay the highest wages which are paid in the world; we sell our goods to such advantage that we are beginning to furnish them to every quarter of the globe. We are building locomotives for railways in Europe, Asia, and Africa; our bridges can be built in America, ferried across the Atlantic, transported up the Nile, and flung across a river in the Soudan in less time than any European nation, with a start of 4,000 miles, can do the work. We sell iron ware in Birmingham, carpets in Kidderminster; we pipe the sewers of Scotch cities; our bicycles distance all competitors on the Continent; Ohio sends watch cases to Geneva. All this is to the advantage of all parties; there is no sentiment in it; they buy our wares because we make them better and at lower cost than other people.

"We are enabled to do this through wise laws and the American genius for economy. Our working people prosper because we are all working people; our idle class is too meagre to count. All the energies of the Nation are devoted to this mighty task—to insure to labor its adequate reward, and so to cheapen production as to bring the product within the reach of the greatest number for least money.

"Of course, our prosperity would not bring us friends if we held an attitude of menace to other nations. But this we have never done, and I hope and believe we never shall do. We have great latent military power; we are capable at short notice of remarkable military efficiency, but the habit and spirit of the American people are essentially peaceful. The vast majority of our people would be glad to think that the era of wars was over; that not another battle anywhere in the world should ever stain the earth with carnage or break the heart of a mother.

THE WAR NOT FOR CONQUEST.

"No other nation would ever have shown the long-suffering patience with which we watched, for so many years, the scenes of waste and disorder which make the recent history of Cuba. When the state of things at our doors had become intolerable we took up arms to redress wrongs already too long endured, without a thought in any mind of conquest or aggression. But no one can control the issues of war. Puerto Rico and the Philippines are ours, and the destinies of Cuba are, for the moment, intrusted to our care. It is not permitted us to shirk the vast responsibilities thus imposed upon us without exhibiting a nerveless pusillanimity which would bring upon us not only the scorn of the world, but, what is far worse, our own self-contempt.

"But as we did not seek these acquisitions—which came to us through the irresistible logic of war—we are not striving anywhere to acquire territory or extend our power by conquest. It is no secret that in more than one quarter outlying territory only awaits our acceptance, but every overture of this nature has been, and, I am confident, will be declined. The whole world knows that we are not covetous of land; not a chancellerie in Europe sees in us an interested rival in their scheme of acquisition. What is ours we shall hold; what is not ours we do not seek. But in the field of trade and commerce we shall be the keen competitors of the richest and greatest powers, and they need no warning to be assured that in that struggle we shall bring the sweat to their brows.

"It was written of old that a man's foes shall be of his own household. The simple fact is that at this moment the whole world is our friend except certain leaders of the Democratic Party. All countries crowd into our markets, but our opponents say our tariff is barbarous. Our achievements in war have received the ungrudging praise of foreign nations and meet with unjust and carping criticism only at home. All other countries bid us godspeed in the work of bringing order and civilization to the Philippines, and it was left to a man in Cincinnati the other day to wish that 'Otis and his army might be swept into the sea.'

"It is hard to exterminate a rooted tendency—the proverbs say something about braying in a mortar. The party which, by vicious leadership in 1861, was made to place itself across the path of freedom and progress, should take care not to follow the lead this year of men as lacking in sagacity as they are in patriotism. But we may take comfort in the reflection that no leaders can carry all their party into courses their judgment must condemn and their hearts reject. There are, thank God, many Democrats in Ohio who do not desire the humiliation of their country or the dishonor of their flag."

OBSERVATIONS OF POLARIS.

Prof. W. W. Campbell Explains How He Discovered the Existence of Three Separate Bodies.

Special to The New York Times.

LICK OBSERVATORY, Cal., Sept. 12.—Prof. W. W. Campbell to-day made the following statement in regard to his recent observations, by means of which he discovered that Polaris, familiarly known as the North Star, embraces three distinct bodies:

"The observations of Polaris were made with the Mills spectroscope attached to the thirty-six-inch telescope. From the well-known principle of the shifting of the line in the spectrum of a star we can determine whether the star is approaching or receding from the observer and how rapidly. For most stars the velocity is constant. For some stars the velocity is variable, due to the attractions of companion stars.

"The recent observations of Polaris at Lick Observatory show that its velocity is variable. It is approaching the solar system now with a velocity of eight kilometers per second. This will increase in two days to fourteen kilometers, and in the next two days will decrease again to eight kilometers. This cycle of change is repeated every four days. The bright Polaris, therefore, revolves about the centre of gravity of itself and its invisible companion once in four days. The orbit is nearly circular and is comparable in size with the moon's orbit around the earth.

"This centre of gravity, and therefore the binary system, is approaching the solar system at present with a velocity of eleven and a half kilometers per second. A few measures of the velocity of Polaris made here in 1896 gave its approach at the rate of twenty kilometers per second. Part of this change since 1896 could be due to a change in position of the orbit of the binary system, but most of it must have been produced by the attraction of a third body on the two bodies comprising the four-day system. The period of revolution of the binary system around the centre of gravity of itself and the third body is not known, but is probably many years.

"Both companions of Polaris are invisible, but their presence is proved by disturbances which their attractions produce in the motion of the bright Polaris."

LAURIER TO VISIT CHICAGO.

QUEBEC, Sept. 12.—Lord Minto, the Governor General, in reply to the Chicago delegation who waited upon him this afternoon to invite him to attend the Chicago festival in October, asked for a few days in which to consider whether his other engagements would permit him to accept.

The Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, accepted the invitation for himself and wife. The Premier also received invitations for the members of his Cabinet, which he promised to have delivered at once.

BUYING SOUTH CAROLINA PINE.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 12.—"Within one year there will be no yellow pine lands for sale in South Carolina," said a prominent mill man to-day. "The syndicates of Northern capitalists are getting control of millions of acres of the best timber in the State."

An investigation shows that within four months deeds to the timber in half the counties containing pine forests have been recorded at the Court Houses. Agents for several companies have gone through the country making contracts for lumber, and lawyers have been busy examining titles. One concern alone within the last month has obtained possession of 100,000,000 feet of timber. It has been purchased at prices ranging from 50 cents to $6 an acre, and the contracts give the purchaser great latitude. He can begin cutting when he pleases, and has from ten to twenty years to remove the timber. At the end of that period he can hold the land for timber to grow by paying 8 per cent. of the original purchase price per annum. While the purchaser of the timber is holding the land no part can be cleared for cultivation, and the owner binds himself to pay the taxes.

It is believed that a great many land owners have disposed of the control of their lands through ignorance, and that when they realize the situation there will be wholesale litigation. Most of them have been paid for the timber, and already there is some growling. It is estimated that in many instances the taxes that the landowner will pay while the timber is being removed will be more than the price of the timber.

Rumors of Action in the Carter Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—There is another rumor about the Carter case to-day, which is to the effect that Attorney General Griggs's report will be laid before the President at the Cabinet meeting next Tuesday. It is reported also that Wayne MacVeagh will appear before the Attorney General on Monday and argue for a retrial

Visitors to New York should not fail to take Hudson River Day Line trips. Grand scenery; good music.—Adv.

MR. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT DEAD

Succumbed Suddenly Yesterday to Cerebral Hemorrhage.

DUE TO STROKE OF PARALYSIS

Wife and Daughter Gladys Only Members of His Family With Him.

He Had Come to This City on Monday from Newport to Attend a Railroad Meeting—Funeral Services to be Held on Friday.

Cornelius Vanderbilt died at his home, 1 West Fifty-seventh Street, a few minutes after 6 o'clock yesterday morning from cerebral hemorrhage, the result of a third stroke of paralysis. The first stroke, which occurred on July 14, 1896, narrowly escaped being fatal. The second stroke, which occurred about a year after the first attack, was of a mild character.

Mr. Vanderbilt's death was wholly unexpected. At no time since he was stricken, more than three years ago, had he appeared to be in better physical and mental condition than on Monday evening, when he reached this city from Newport. He came to New York for the purpose of attending important meetings of the New York Central and the New York and Harlem Railroads, which had been called for yesterday noon. Mrs. Vanderbilt accompanied her husband, and with them was their daughter Gladys. They all expected to return to Newport to-day.

Mr. Vanderbilt was in good spirits on Monday evening. His private car rolled into the Grand Central Station at 9 o'clock P. M., and an automobile carried himself, Mrs. Vanderbilt, and their daughter to their residence. Soon after 10 o'clock Mr. Vanderbilt went to bed. A few minutes before 6 o'clock yesterday morning he awoke, and, arousing his wife, said to her: "I think that I am dying."

It was apparent that the third attack of the dreaded disease was at hand, and Mrs. Vanderbilt lost no time in dispatching servants for physicians. The attack, however, was deadly in its suddenness, and immedi

tioned in Fifty-seventh Street, and they kept the sidewalks clear. Several men came up from the Detective Bureau and were on duty inside the house. Capt. McClusky, who called at the house in the afternoon, said that detectives would be kept there until after the funeral.

It was expected that some of the poor people who had been benefited by Mr. Vanderbilt's charity would call at the house to express their regret at the news of his death, but they did not do so, doubtless through reluctance to intrude on the sorrow of their benefactor's family. Many social and railroad friends of the deceased called at the house during the day to tender their condolences. President S. R. Callaway of the New York Central was one of the earliest callers. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and his wife arrived soon afterward. In the afternoon Gen. Alexander S. Webb, President of the College of the City of New York; W. C. Whitney, and other intimate friends of the family visited the house.

CORONER'S OFFICE ACTS.

Through Mr. Depew's instrumentality Coroner's Physician Dr. Hamilton Williams called at the Vanderbilt residence about noon. He found that death had been caused by cerebral hemorrhage, and gave the necessary permission for the burial proceedings. Soon afterward Coroner Fitzpatrick viewed the body and officially approved Dr. Williams's action. Steps were then taken to have the body embalmed.

It is a noteworthy fact that this is the third time that official action by the Coroner has been required in consequence of the death of a Vanderbilt. The first case was that of the suicide of Cornelius Vanderbilt, uncle of the man who died yesterday, in an up-town hotel several years ago, and the second case was the sudden death of William H. Vanderbilt, who was stricken down by heart disease in his home, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street.

Funeral services for Mr. Vanderbilt will be held in St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church—of which the dead man was a Vestryman—on Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock. The rector, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, and Bishop Henry C. Potter will officiate. The interment will be in the Vanderbilt mausoleum at New Dorp, Staten Island. It is expected that only relatives and intimate friends of the family will be present at the interment.

There were many expressions of sorrow at the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt heard in the numerous railroad offices in the Grand Central Station all of yesterday. The flag on the clock tower was lowered to half mast and preparations were made by the locomotive engineers to drape their engines in mourning. Many messages of inquiry and condolence were received from eminent railroad men and financiers throughout the country. Some of these messages were directed to William K. Vanderbilt, some to Chauncey M. Depew, and others to President Callaway.

SENATOR DEPEW'S TRIBUTE.

Seated in his office an hour or two after he had left the deathbed of his friend, Senator Depew said: "I knew Cornelius Vanderbilt for a period of forty years, and was on intimate terms with him for thirty-five years. During twenty years of that time we occupied adjoining offices. The door was always open, and I saw him all day long. I was with him on every trip that he made over the lines of railroad in which he was interested. I made trips to Europe with him, and he was the most intimate friend that I ever had. I came to know him with absolute thoroughness.

"He was one of the most public spirited citizens, and one of the most thoroughly right-minded men in every way that I ever met. He loved work for the work's sake, and when he was in good health he never had an idle moment. His greatest pleasure was in performing the duties of the various posts he held. He cared little for yachting, horses, and clubs.

"Mr. Vanderbilt was polite and considerate to everybody, and he was devoted to a few friends. He was always popular with the men in every branch of the service of his railroads. The most affecting tributes which he was stricken with paralysis three years ago were from the working force on the different lines of the Vanderbilt system. It was his custom in the old days to work from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and he gave three or four hours each day to the charitable and religious organizations with which he was connected.

"Mr. Vanderbilt was a fine accountant, and until his illness he kept himself in thorough touch with the details of all the roads in which he was interested. This required much time and great labor. He was practically the father of the railway men's buildings which are maintained on different lines under the auspices of the Railway Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was a constant and liberal contributor to this work, and it was his persuasion and influence that induced the heads of other great railroads to take it up.

MOST GENEROUS GIVER.

"Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt was a most generous and at the same time judicious giver. He had regular lines through which he contributed to hospitals, churches, and all charitable and educational institutions. Outside of the e lines he was constantly doing something in aid of objects that specially excited his interest. He was exceedingly conscientious about his wealth, believing that it should be used as a trust and devoted to the best possible purposes. He never let any one know how much he gave, but his gifts were on a very large scale.

"It was Mr. Vanderbilt's belief that each man ought to perform faithfully his duty as a citizen. He never failed to register or to vote. He was a Republican. Often he would be appealed to to aid some reform movement. If he found upon investigation that the movement was a worthy one and directed against a combination or ring organized against the public interest, he heartily lent his name and gave of his means.

"He was threatened sometimes with dire results to his property interests if he took part in these reform movements, but such threats never influenced him. As an illustration of Mr. Vanderbilt's liberality, I may say that in recent years there was scarcely a fund raised for any patriotic or benevolent purpose that he either did not help out by large subscriptions or furnish the amount needed to make the fund complete."

Asked what effect Cornelius Vanderbilt's death would have on the disposition and management of the Vanderbilt railroad properties, Mr. Depew replied: "No effect whatever. During the illness of Cornelius William K. Vanderbilt became the representative of the business interests of the family with the entire assent and cordial support of Cornelius. Now William K., as the head of the family, is in charge of everything."

Mr. Depew said that while he knew that Cornelius Vanderbilt had left a will, he did not know what disposition he had made of his vast property.

MR. VANDERBILT'S CAREER.

It was not as the son of a rich man that Cornelius Vanderbilt entered upon his active and useful career. No satin-lined cradle or golden spoon awaited his infantile pleasure at his birth. His surroundings were of a plain and modest character. The oldest son of William H. Vanderbilt, he was born in a substantial farmhouse at New Dorp, on Staten Island, Nov. 27, 1843. Although his grandfather, "Commodore" Cornelius Vanderbilt, for whom he was named, was then a millionaire and a great power in the financial world, the tide of good fortune had not set toward the family of William H. The gruff Commodore had not yet discovered that his son William was competent to manage a railroad.

The boyhood days of young Cornelius were spent on the farm. He did all of the chores that a farmer's boy is obliged to do. He attended school on Staten Island and in this city, and applied himself to his studies with the same degree of care and thoroughness that ever after characterized his conduct in life. When about sixteen years old his father told him that he might as well go to work, and the lad began his business career as a messenger in the Shoe and Leather Bank of this city. He remained there four years and established a reputation for honesty, industry, and accuracy. He began on a salary of $20 a month, and was getting $50 a month when he left to go into the banking house of his uncles, the Kissam Brothers. There he remained until his grandfather took him into the service of the New York and Harlem Railroad. The young man was a great favorite of the Commodore, but the latter insisted that he must work his way up in the world. At first Cornelius acted as Assistant Treasurer of the Harlem Road, but speedily mastering the duties and requirements of the position, he was promoted to be Treasurer, an office that he held for ten years. He resigned the Treasurership to accept the Vice Presidency of the same road, and some time afterward he was elected President, and he never relinquished the post. When about forty years of age Cornelius Vanderbilt was also made President of the Canada Southern line.

From the very outset of his business career Cornelius Vanderbilt manifested a decided fondness for work. He never wasted any time, and in his youthful days formed no extravagant or vicious habits. His mind was unmistakably adapted to business pursuits, and he developed his abilities on methodical lines. His reputation for reliability and thoroughness was the subject of hearty commendation on the part of his grandfather on more than one occasion, and the bluff old Commodore testified to his high regard for his worthy namesake by leaving him a special legacy of $5,000,000.

It was during the period of this service as Treasurer of the Harlem Road that Cornelius Vanderbilt married Miss Alice Gwynne of Cincinnati. The alliance was a very happy one. In temperament and in tastes there was always the most perfect harmony between Mr and Mrs. Vanderbilt, and in his unostentatious but incessant philanthropic and religious work Mr. Vanderbilt was at all times cordially and wisely seconded by his wife.

ENTERS THE CENTRAL SERVICE.

When William H. Vanderbilt succeeded to the Presidency of the New York Central Railroad his son Cornelius became one of the Vice Presidents of that company, and was placed in charge of the financial department. He continued at the head of the Harlem Railroad, and also held places of responsibility in several other corporations. Cornelius was about forty-two years old when the death of his father left him practically in charge of the entire Vanderbilt system of railroads. To be sure, he had the conscientious and faithful co-operation of his brother, William K. Vanderbilt, but the latter, as well as all the other members of the family, left the direction of affairs in the hands of Cornelius. It was Cornelius who decided to conduct the New York Central and its connecting lines on the English system of management, and he therefore became Chairman of the Board of Directors instead of President. James H. Rutter succeeded William H. Vanderbilt as President, and he in turn was succeeded by Chauncey M. Depew. Between Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mr. Depew there had always existed a strong personal friendship. Each man possessed qualities that the other admired, and Mr. Vanderbilt frequently remarked to intimate friends that Mr Depew's social companionship was one of the joys of his life.

During the dozen years preceding his first stroke of paralysis Cornelius Vanderbilt was one of the busiest men in this country. Probably few men of independent means took upon their shoulders so great a burden of business cares. Besides being Chairman of the New York Central Railroad Directory, he was Chairman of the Michigan Central Board and a Director in nearly forty-five other railroad corporations, in each of which the Vanderbilt influence dominated. The task of directing the policies of all of those lines devolved to a very large extent upon Mr. Vanderbilt. Reports of the operations and financial condition of every line were sent to him at frequent intervals, and each report was personally scanned and commented upon. All of the extensive railroad interests of the Vanderbilts were directed from the comfortable but plainly furnished offices in the Grand Central Station. What is known as the Vanderbilt system embraces nearly 10,000 miles of railroad and practically gridirons the greater part of the northern half of the United States from the Atlantic two-thirds of the way toward the Pacific Coast. The principal lines in this great system are the New York Central, the West Shore, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and the Canada Southern, Chicago and Northwestern, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, Adirondack and St. Lawrence, and the Boston and Albany. In addition to the roads in the Vanderbilt system Cornelius Vanderbilt was largely interested in the Delaware and Hudson, the New York, New Haven and Hartford, the Chesapeake and Ohio, and a dozen or more smaller lines.

CONFINED HIMSELF TO RAILROADS.

One of the strict business rules adhered to by Mr. Vanderbilt was not to allow himself to be drawn into enterprises outside of his railroad interests. In recent years, with the exception of the Union Trust Company, he had no official connection with any business corporation aside from railroads. Although essentially a man of finance, it was a notable fact that he was not an officer in any banking or insurance company. He would never accept a fiduciary position unless he was able to give his personal attention to it. Unlike many other business men, he regarded such engagements as of grave importance, and whenever he was compelled to remain away from such a meeting he invariably sent a note of explanation and regret.

In the early years of his railroad service Mr. Vanderbilt was trained to do things quickly as well as thoroughly. One of his notable characteristics was his ability to think quickly and clearly. He was capable of dealing with matters of intricate detail and great importance with extraordinary celerity and soundness of judgment. Although accustomed to give his attention to a great variety of questions covering an exceedingly broad field, he was fond of details, comprehended them readily, and disposed of them without any fussiness or flurry.

Throughout his busy career Cornelius Vanderbilt gave to public affairs his most earnest attention and much of his valuable time. He was an intelligent reader of the newspapers and of the current reviews, and at no time was he ever disposed to shirk any of the duties or responsibilities of citizenship. He never sought public position or notoriety, and with partisan politics he had but little concern, although he was an avowed Republican. Whenever any vital question came before the public and there was necessity for patriotic work and pecuniary aid, Mr. Vanderbilt was always among the first to give of his time, his influence, and his means.

FIRST STROKE OF PARALYSIS.

Cornelius Vanderbilt was in the habit of working in his office from 9 or 9:30 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock P. M. on each working day of the week when he was in New York. He kept this up for several years, although repeatedly warned by his physician that he was overtaxing his nervous system. He would say to his solicitous friends that he was not contented or comfortable when he was not at work. In 1896, however, there came to him an additional nervous strain in the anxiety and worry caused by the fruitlessness of his bitter disapproval of the avowed intention of his son Cornelius to marry Miss Grace Wilson, daughter of Richard T. Wilson.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt were opposed to this marriage, chiefly on the ground that their son Cornelius was too young to marry at that time. They desired him to defer his marriage for a period of years, but having plighted his troth to the woman of his choice his sense of chivalry impelled him to resist the importunities of his parents. The relations between father and son became strained, and one day in July, 1896, the young man left his father's house, and made his residence elsewhere. On the 14th of the same month the elder Cornelius Vanderbilt was suddenly prostrated by cerebral hemorrhage while at his home, and for several days his life was despaired of. The skill of his physicians, however, dispelled the cloud of death from the household, but left the stricken man paralyzed on one side of his face and body. He took no active part in business thereafter.

As soon as Mr. Vanderbilt was able to travel he went with his wife and younger children to Europe and spent nearly a year in Switzerland and the south of France. He returned to his New York home greatly improved in health and spirits, but practically helpless so far as being an active participant in affairs was concerned. He spent a large part of his time in his Newport residence, and about a little more than a year ago he was able to pay an occasional visit to his old office in the Grand Central Station.

The estrangement between young Cornelius and his father was considerably softened a year ago this Summer, and since then the two have met occasionally on friendly terms. During the past Summer young Cornelius was a frequent caller at The Breakers, the home of his parents in Newport. Just to what extent this reconciliation developed is not known, but friends of the family scout the rumors which prevailed some time ago that the younger Cornelius had been disinherited.

Early last Spring Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, accompanied by their son Reginald and their daughter Gladys, went to Europe. They returned on June 24 and went directly to Newport, where, in consequence of Mr. Vanderbilt's apparent improvement in health, they took a very active part in social matters.

HIS PUBLIC-SPIRITEDNESS.

The measure of Mr. Vanderbilt's public spirit probably could not be accurately taken. To a certain extent it may be judged from a perusal of the list of the public and semi-public institutions with which he had official connection. For many years he was Chairman of the Executive Committee of St. Luke's Hospital, a post that entailed a great deal of work. He was also Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, an institution that was made richer in more ways than one through his liberality. He was a Trustee and an earnest supporter of Columbia College, to the new building fund of which he contributed $100,000. He was a Trustee of the General Theological Seminary and one of the managers of the Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was a Trustee of the new Cathedral of St. John the Divine, to which he gave $100,000; a Trustee of the American Museum of Natural History, Vice President of the Young Men's Christian Association, but gave often in individual cases brought to his attention. Like all very rich men, he was beset with appeals for aid, and he once said that in a day's mail he had received requests for contributions that equaled his annual income.

"Honor is Purchased by Deeds We Do."

Deeds, not words, count in battles of peace as well as in war. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. It has won many remarkable victories over the arch enemy of mankind—impure blood. Be sure to get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Vice President of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, one of the managers of the Seaman's Missionary Society, and a Director of the following institutions: The Home for Incurables, the Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Vanderbilt Clinic, and the Sloane Maternity Hospital. Mr. Vanderbilt was Chairman of the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, which he established in 1877. He built, at an outlay of some hundreds of thousands of dollars, the spacious clubhouse in Madison Avenue, and gave it into the hands of Trustees, to be held forever for the benefit of railroad men. Several years ago he caused to be erected an addition to the building, which doubles its capacity. Many of the Young Men's Christian Association buildings for railway employes along the line of the Vanderbilt system were built at his expense.

With but little time or taste for club life, Mr. Vanderbilt's name was on the membership rolls of a large number of clubs and social organizations. He belonged to the Metropolitan, the Union, Knickerbocker, Century, Union League, Racquet, Lawyers', Players, St. Nicholas Club and St. Nicholas Society, the Country Club, Tuxedo, Riding, Westchester Polo, the Grolier, the New York Yacht Club, New York Farmers' Club, the Down-Town Association, and the City Club. He was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the American Geographical Society

In looks Cornelius Vanderbilt bore a striking resemblance to his noted grandsire. Had his close and neatly trimmed side whiskers been white instead of dark, the resemblance would have been perfect. The signatures of grandfather and grandson also resembled each other. The size and formation of the letters were almost exactly alike. The main point of difference was that the founder of the family wrote his name "C. Van Derbilt," while the late head of the family subscribed himself "C. Vanderbilt." There is a little frame now hanging in one of the Grand Central Station offices which contains a sheet of paper on which are grouped the autographs of "C. Van Derbilt," "W. H. Vanderbilt," and "C. Vanderbilt."

ALWAYS CONSIDERATE OF OTHERS.

Mr. Vanderbilt's face was familiar to the patients in St. Luke's Hospital up to the time of his illness. He was one of the most active Trustees of that institution, and one of its regular visitors. So often did he call there and walk through the various wards that a speaking acquaintance grew up between himself and many of the patients. He was especially considerate of the poorer class of patients, and he was never chary of smiles and pleasant words in passing among them. When the new building was under construction on Morningside Heights, Mr. Vanderbilt personally gave the money to build a home for the nurses. A few weeks after the completion of the new structure and while the officers, employes, and patients were getting fairly settled in their new quarters, Mr. Vanderbilt visited the home for the nurses. He carefully inspected every part of it, internally and externally, and commended the work that had been done. "But there has been no provision to give you music," he said to the matronly nurse who was acting as his escort. "I will send you a piano." A few days afterward one of the finest instruments that money could buy reached the nurses' home with Cornelius Vanderbilt's compliments.

Modesty and tenderness were conspicuous traits in the character of the millionaire. He was always deferential to aged people, no matter in what walk of life he encountered them. One Summer afternoon several years ago he was riding down town in one of his own Fourth Avenue horse cars. An old woman, evidently poor, and very feeble, asked the conductor to stop a crosstown car for her at Eighteenth Street. The conductor did as requested, but paid no further attention to the poor old woman, who, burdened with a heavy basket, could scarcely drag herself to the waiting crosstown car. Mr. Vanderbilt said nothing to the Fourth Avenue conductor, but, alighting from the car, he gently took the basket out of the old woman's hand and assisted her aboard the other car. Then, raising his hat, he smilingly bade her good-bye, and went back to the Fourth Avenue crossing to wait for another down-town car. Probably the only person who recognized Mr. Vanderbilt and noted the action was a newspaper man, who wrote a short paragraph about it at the time.

Mr. Vanderbilt had no fads or hobbies. Possessed of strong domestic tastes, he found his chief enjoyment in the family circle. He was, however, sociably inclined, and was very fond of the social circle of which his wife was always a popular central figure. Mr. Vanderbilt loved to dance, and he was a graceful dancer. Not only was he a devoted husband, but he was a fond and sympathetic parent. Frequently in recent years he might have been seen walking or driving with some of his children, five of whom survive him. They are Cornelius, Jr., Alfred G., Gertrude, now the wife of Harry Payne Whitney, son of the ex-Secretary of the Navy; Reginald C., and Gladys, who is still a schoolgirl.

If Mr. Vanderbilt possessed a passion, it was love of the beautiful in nature and art. He was a most liberal patron of art in its various forms. Art critics have in years gone by conceded to Mr. Vanderbilt the ability to discriminate between the good and the bad in the buying of pictures. Travel, observation, and reading had in his case developed and broadened a mind naturally alert and receptive. Besides being a devotee of art and literature, Mr. Vanderbilt was keenly appreciative of modern progress in all of the industrial pursuits. He was ever watchful and considerate of modern inventions and methods.

HIS MUNIFICENT BENEFACTIONS.

Mr. Vanderbilt's gifts were varied and extensive, yet so unostentatious were his methods of giving that the full extent of his charities may never be known. He was described as being a morbidly conscientious man as to the manner of using his money for others. Religious, educational, and charitable institutions were recipients of his bounty.

Very religious, he was an attendant of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. There are forty-three millionaires in the congregation, yet when contributions were sought for any purpose Mr. Vanderbilt seemed always to think that he must offer the major part of the amount desired. Thus, when six years ago repairs to the church were to be made, which it was estimated would cost $80,000, he suggested that he should contribute $50,000 of the amount. In this case, as in others, the rector, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, had to restrain him that others might assume a reasonable share.

Some years ago Mr. Vanderbilt's attention was called to the large and almost neglected field for missionary work on the east side of the city above Fourteenth Street. He conferred with the Rev. Dr. Greer, and the plans for the present magnificent St. Bartholomew's parish house, in East Forty-second Street, were evolved. Both Mr. Vanderbilt and his rector were keenly alive to the great benefits that would follow the establishment of such an institution. The generous millionaire broached the subject to his mother, and found her eager to co-operate in the good work. It was her especial request that she be allowed to pay for the construction and furnishing of the building. Mr. Vanderbilt bought the three lots 205 to 209 East Forty-second Street, paying therefor $75,000, and presented the property to his parish. The building was planned on the most comprehensive and liberal scale, and it is now, as it was intended to be, one of the most complete institutions of its kind in the world. Among its features are the Rescue Mission, Boys' Girls', and Men's clubrooms, an employment bureau, and a loan association. Some years ago Mr. Vanderbilt bought two adjoining lots, giving $60,000 for them, on which an extension to the building is to be erected. He also gave the ten-thousand-dollar organ to the Rescue Mission.

He influenced his father to give $50,000 toward the establishment of the New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men, at Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, and afterward contributed liberally himself. He gave the money for the building of the Seamen's Chapel, on West Houston Street, and was a contributor to the Floating Church for Seamen, at the foot of Pike Street. One of the Board of Directors of St. Luke's Hospital, a Trustee of Columbia University, and a manager of the Home for Incurables at Fordham, he contributed liberally to all of them, as he did also, with other members of the family, to the Vanderbilt Clinic and the Sloane Maternity Hospital. He took an earnest interest in the New York Botanical Society and aided materially in the establishment of the Bronx Park Gardens.

The dormitory at Yale University, which Mr. Vanderbilt built as a memorial to his son William H. Vanderbilt, cost $1,000,000. He believed generally in organized charity,

ESTIMATES OF HIS WEALTH.

There has naturally been much surmise and speculation regarding the extent of Cornelius Vanderbilt's wealth. Persons who have been closely associated with the millionaire for many years unhesitatingly say that his fortune exceeds $100,000,000. In fact, the more common estimate is $125,000,000. Cornelius was worth fully $10,000,000 when his father died. The latter's will bequeathed to each of his eight children (including Cornelius) $10,000,000, under certain restrictions. Then a special legacy of $2,000,000 was left to Cornelius, and finally "the residue" of William H.'s $200,000,000 was divided equally between Cornelius and William K. This residue amounted to nearly $100,000,000. These figures would give Cornelius Vanderbilt at least $72,000,000 fifteen years ago, and under his skillful and watchful management that bulky nucleus of wealth is believed to have nearly doubled itself.

A very large proportion of the securities left by William H. Vanderbilt were of a character usually termed gilt edged. As specified in his will, the $80,000,000 which he directed to be divided into eight equal parts for the use and benefit of his eight children embraced such securities as the following: Thirty-five million dollars of United States Government 4 per cent. bonds, payable in 1907; $8,000,000 of second mortgage bonds of the Lake Shore, bearing 7 per cent. interest and payable in 1903; $3,000,000 Pine Creek Railroad bonds, 6 per cent. interest and payable in 1932; $2,000,000 Chicago and Northwestern sinking fund bonds, bearing interest at 6 per cent., and $2,000,000 of Chicago and Northwestern bonds, bearing interest at 5 per cent., both classes of bonds due in 1929, and $11,000,000 of bonds of various other railroad companies, all bearing 6 per cent. interest. It is safe to say that Cornelius Vanderbilt did not sacrifice a dollar of his portion of these first-class securities. They have been steadily rolling up wealth for him, while his other investments have yielded an income far in excess of his expenditures and his benefactions combined.

HIS HOLDINGS OF STOCKS.

Cornelius Vanderbilt was the largest stockholder of the New York and Harlem Railroad. He owned, it was said, about 70 per cent. of the $10,000,000 stock of that corporation. This $7,000,000 of Harlem stock on which the New York Central Railroad guarantees in perpetuity 8 per cent. dividends annually, is now worth in the market about $27,000,000. Mr. Vanderbilt also was one of the largest individual stockholders in the New York Central Railroad, the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, the Chicago and Northwestern, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Not many years ago he held about 55,000 shares of New York Central stock in his own name, but more recently he reduced his stock holdings in that property and increased his bond holdings. He was known to own many millions of the bonds of the Lake Shore and Michigan Central Railroads.

While the bulk of Cornelius Vanderbilt's estate consists of railroad stocks and bonds, he was for many years a constant investor in good municipal bonds and in the stocks of banks and trust companies. His holdings of real estate were not large, outside of his residential property in this city and Newport. The Vanderbilt Building, at Nassau and Beekman Streets, belongs to the estates of Cornelius and W. K. Vanderbilt jointly. That is the only business block in New York of consequence in which Cornelius Vanderbilt was interested.

Chauncey M. Depew was asked last evening for an estimate of the extent of Cornelius Vanderbilt's wealth, and he replied: "I am unable to give any exact information on that point, and I do not care to do any guessing relative to it." Mr. Depew said that all of his dead friend's investments were of a permanent and conservative character. He had no speculative holdings.

A person who had known Cornelius Vanderbilt throughout his entire business career, roughly estimated Mr. Vanderbilt's wealth as follows:

Railroad stocks and bonds	$80,000,000
Government bonds	20,000,000
Other stocks and bonds	15,000,000
Real estate	10,000,000
Works of art, &c.	1,500,000
Total	$126,500,000

Of this vast property, $5,000,000 is held in trust under the terms of the will of William H. Vanderbilt, the father of Cornelius. Each one of the eight children of William H. Vanderbilt received $5,000,000 outright and $5,000,000 to be held in trust during his and her lifetime. The division of the remainder of the estate between Cornelius and William K. Vanderbilt was made without any restrictions.

Neither Mr. Depew nor any of the other friends of Cornelius Vanderbilt was able to say yesterday what disposition he had made of his property. He left a will which was made a few years ago, and until that document is read, even those persons most closely interested will not know whether this great fortune has been divided or has been left in the form of a trust for the joint benefit of the heirs.

TWO PALATIAL RESIDENCES.

Mr. Vanderbilt's city residence is probably one of the finest and most costly private houses in the world. It was enlarged and rebuilt six years ago, and it now occupies the entire block on the west side of Fifth Avenue, from Fifty-seventh to Fifty-eighth Street, its principal entrance being on the first-named street. Early in 1892 Mr. Vanderbilt contracted with David H. King, Jr., the builder, to tear down and remove five brownstone houses at the rear of his residence, which then occupied only the corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, excavate about thirty feet down to bedrock, and produce with brick, stone, iron, steel, glass, marble, and innumerable artistic appliances a four-story structure, 125 feet square, after the general style of the Château de Blois, in France.

With plans prepared by George B. Post, the architect, Mr. King proceeded with his work and prosecuted it to a successful finish under the watchful eye of its millionaire owner. No expense was spared to bring the completed structure up to Mr. Vanderbilt's high ideal. As it now stands, with its elaborate and costly interior and exterior decorations, the house represents an expenditure of nearly three millions of dollars. Each branch of the work was given into the hands of efficient and responsible master workmen. No part was forgotten, and the points of juncture were so nicely planned that each separate piece of work fitted into its proper place with mathematical precision. More than 600 men were employed at different times upon the structure, and occasionally it was found necessary to work at night, under powerful electric lights.

Since its completion this palatial mansion has been one of the principal sights of New York. There is a massive porte-cochère on the Fifty-eighth Street side, and an ornamental iron fence eight feet high and painted black surrounds the building, protecting attractive landscape effects on the three exposed sides of the house. The grand ballroom, the reception room, and the state dining hall in the Vanderbilt mansion each represents an outlay of a moderate fortune in decorations and furnishings.

MR. VANDERBILT'S PICTURES.

When Mr. Vanderbilt's father was alive the young man would never be his competitor as a gatherer of the greatest things in art, and when William H. Vanderbilt died, leaving his magnificent gallery almost entirely to his wife, Cornelius did not change his policy.

He loved p ictures, but he would never interfere with his father's love for them, and, although it had been provided in the will that his brother George should inherit these objects of art, he contented himself with merely good things that would adorn the walls of his dining room. In his great Fifth Avenue mansion there is no art gallery.

In the dining room, however, hang works of famous artists. There are two Turners that have been seen in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. One pictures a scene in Venice and the other in Ostend. There is a famous Constable—"A Castle on the River Wye"—and that is perhaps the most noted of the collection.

Two portraits of women painted about 200 years ago by Sir Peter Lely are of interest to the whole world. When there are minor works of Corot, Millais, Rousseau, Greuze, and Ruysdael. The last two had a great share of fame and were purchased for Mr. Vanderbilt at the famous San Donato sale.

While Mr. Vanderbilt's new city home was building, his Newport cottage, known as The Breakers, was destroyed by fire. Within the next two years that cottage was replaced by a magnificent granite and marble mansion, costing not far from $2,000,000. Architecturally the new Breakers is a model of grace and beauty, and rare works of art from various parts of the Old World have been brought across the seas to adorn this luxurious abode.

One of Mr. Vanderbilt's most valued possessions was a farm situated about seven miles out of Newport. He was quite proud of this farm, which consists of about 130 well-cultivated acres, and he was in the habit of driving out there almost daily when his family was in Newport. There were few diversions that Mr. Vanderbilt enjoyed more thoroughly than the escorting of a party of intimate friends over his farm. He could talk entertainingly on the subject of agriculture, and he was an adept in the matter of raising fine cattle, sheep, poultry, and vegetables.

NEWPORT RESIDENTS SHOCKED

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 12.—The news received from New York this morning announcing the sudden death of Cornelius Vanderbilt shocked the cottagers and residents of the city, where he took so important a part socially and otherwise. The first intelligence received came from Senator Depew to his son and niece, Miss Paulding, at Pinard Cottage No. 4. This was followed by a dispatch to Mr. Vanderbilt's children and to Col. George B. Fearing and Samuel F. Barger, two of Mr. Vanderbilt's lifelong friends.

Before an hour had passed the entire cottage colony and the citizens were aware of the death of Newport's great benefactor. Messages were hurriedly dispatched to Mrs. Vanderbilt, at her New York residence, and condolence was expressed in each, with offers of any assistance Mrs. Vanderbilt might call upon the senders to perform. Later orders were given for floral offerings, and by the afternoon many handsome pieces were on their way to New York.

The Vanderbilt children here were summoned by their mother, and at 10:30 o'clock the Wickford boat took Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and Reginald Vanderbilt. When the news became known to the Vestrymen of Trinity Church, where Mr. Vanderbilt attended services for so many years, the bell was tolled.

During the Summer Mr. Vanderbilt had gone into society and entertained more at The Breakers than at any time since his first illness, and he appeared to be doing splendidly in recovering his lost health. He was fond of company, and The Breakers was continually the scene of brilliant social functions this season. On Thursday evening next Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt were to have entertained a large number of the cottagers at dinner, with M. Armand Lecoq, the Italian baritone, to sing for the guests. This dinner was to have been given in honor of Prince Cantacusene and his fiancée, Miss Grant.

At the Horse Show Mr. Vanderbilt with his wife were constant patrons. Mr. Vanderbilt was the Second President of the Newport Casino, and last Saturday he presided at the meeting of the Board of Governors. As the meeting adjourned he received the news of the conviction of Dreyfus, which he expressed as being unjust.

Mr. Vanderbilt was particularly fond of Newport, and after he had recovered from the most serious portion of his first illness, he expressed a desire of being brought here. He made the trip from New York on the steam yacht Conqueror, owned by his brother, F. W. Vanderbilt, and landed at Long Wharf. From there he was removed to The Breakers in a specially constructed carriage.

Mr. Vanderbilt had done much for this city, and gave liberally to charities here. Some six years ago a stranger was killed attempting to board an out-going train while supposedly under the influence of liquor. The man was unclaimed by friends or relatives, and was to have been buried in a pauper's grave, Mr. Vanderbilt heard of this, and saw that his body was buried in one of the cemeteries, he paying all expenses.

Mr. Vanderbilt, besides being President of the Newport Casino, owned two shares in that corporation. In the Newport Reading Room, of which he was a prominent member, he owned two shares, bearing date of Dec. 29, 1885. He was one of the promoters of the Spouting Rock Beach Association, and owned four shares of that stock. He was also a member of the Newport Golf Club and of the Casino Club.

The flags on the Casino, Reading Room, New York Yacht Club station, Spouting Rock Beach, and at other places were displayed at half-mast to-day. Meetings of the various social organizations with which Mr. Vanderbilt was identified will shortly be held and resolutions of sympathy adopted.

Several of the servants from The Breakers were summoned to New York to-day, including the faithful head coachman, Whittaker.

KEEN REGRET AT NEW HAVEN.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 12.—The announcement of the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt occasioned expressions of keenest regret here, particularly in university and railroad circles. Mr. Vanderbilt was regarded as a Yale man in spite of the fact that he was not graduated from the institution.

Three of his sons have passed out of the college, and a fourth is now a sophomore. At the hands of Mr. Vanderbilt Yale received the costliest college dormitory in America, Vanderbilt Hall, erected, at a cost of over $1,000,000, in memory of his son, William H., who died during his junior year.

Stockholders of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, in which Mr. Vanderbilt was a large holder, are wondering what effect his death will have on the reorganization of the administration of the road under a new President upon the possible coming retirement of President Clark. It has been commonly accepted here that in the Vanderbilt interests President Clark found his stanchest supporters.

THE NEWS IN WALL STREET.

The death of Cornelius Vanderbilt was known in the financial district before the Stock Exchange opened yesterday. The news shocked and startled Wall Street, but only affected the stock market in the sense that it told of the uncertainty of life tenure. If it had any influence, it was one on a par with a gloomy visitation at a time of decline in quotations. In other words, it did not help the situation, one of shaking out of shorts and liquidation, which wound up in a bargain day scramble for what had been let go by brokers identified with Standard Oil, Morgan, Tammany Hall, Washington, and general investment interests.

As one of the leading bankers put it: "There's been nothing near a panic, and the absence of effect on the market by the announcement of Mr. Vanderbilt's death only serves to corroborate what was stated long ago, namely, that he had no speculative interest in the Street. There's been a slump that has closed out a number of short-margined accounts, but it's healthy reaction in that it will teach prudence where such a lesson is needed. As to the banks, they were prepared for and equal to the situation."

The death of any leading financier closely identified with stock market operations would have brought about a situation of peril because of the general sentiment that extremely adverse conditions would force precipitate liquidation on several concerns which since last Winter have been quietly scaling down liabilities which, in the aggregate, amount to about $100,000,000. It was, however, the announcement by bulletins that Mr. Vanderbilt long ago arranged his business affairs so that at his death he should have no speculative holdings satisfied the most querulous that the issue to be met was that of Monday—the effect of tight money.

New York Central and Hudson River stock closed on Monday at 136½ to 137. It opened yesterday at 136, went no lower than 135½, and closed at 136¾, having touched 136¾. Canada Southern, another Vanderbilt stock, closed at 52½, a net decline of half a point. Chicago and Northwestern closed at 166⅞, a loss of 1⅛; Wagner Palace car at 192, no change, and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis at 56½, a gain of ⅛. Less than 12,000 of these Vanderbilts were sold in a broad market of 776,000 shares.

NOTICES WERE NOT DELIVERED.

Retail Butchers' Association's Secretary Says He Posted 800 of Them.

Through the alleged loss in the Post Office of nearly 800 notices sent to the members of the New York Retail Butchers' Protective Association calling them to a meeting at 915 Eighth Avenue last night the meeting had to be postponed and a complaint in the matter will be filed with Postmaster Van Cott.

Secretary S. Stock stated to a few of the members, including President Louis Wagner, who dropped into the headquarters last night, that at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon he and his brother had taken the batch of meeting notices, inclosed in envelopes and bearing one-cent stamps, to Station G at Fifty-first Street and Broadway and had given them to a clerk there. Mr. Stock said he saw a number of the members yesterday, and they told him that they had not received their notices. He reported the matter, he says, to Superintendent James Shea, in charge of the branch Post Office, who told him that he remembered the receipt of the letters and their cancellation. After that, Mr. Shea is alleged to have said, he lost all track of the notices and does not know what has become of them.

Station G was closed last night, but Night Superintendent Cave, at the General Post Office, said that while he knew nothing about the matter he was very much inclined to doubt that such a large number of letters had gone astray. President Wagner also expressed his doubts in the matter last night and said an investigation would be made. The meeting will be held to-morrow night.

LABOR PROBLEM IN HAWAII.

D. A. Ray Says Its Solution Is the Employment Offered White Help.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—One of the passengers on the steamer Australia, which arrived from Honolulu to-day, was Daniel A. Ray, Secretary of the Inter-State Commerce Committee of the United States Senate, who has spent two months in Hawaii investigating the labor situation and other matters for the Hawaiian Congressional Commission.

Mr. Ray has visited all the islands and seen many owners and managers of the sugar plantations. He is

DREYFUS MAY BE SET FREE

Not, However, Before Action by the Military Court of Revision.

THE CABINET DOES NOTHING

Hears Reports that All Is Quiet in France—Germany Ready with Evidence If Requested.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle claims to have good authority for the statement that Dreyfus will be pardoned, although President Loubet will not exercise his prerogative until after the meeting of the Military Court of Revision.

He adds that Capt. Beauvais and Major Breen were the two members of the court-martial who voted for acquittal, and it was Capt. Parfait who insisted upon the proviso regarding extenuating circumstances.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—At to-day's Cabinet Council the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, informed his colleagues that he had received reports from the Preefcts of the various departments which showed that the verdict of the Rennes court-martial had been everywhere received quietly.

It is presumed the Council took no action in the Dreyfus or other matters of great importance. It was one of the frequent meetings held by the Cabinet, and was not hurriedly called, having been announced several days ago. No special importance is attached to it.

Under the head of "Pacification," the Temps this evening urges the Government to take advantage of the present conditions and pardon Dreyfus, which, it adds, would put the finishing touch to the Rennes verdict, and would permit France to occupy herself with the affairs of the country and the exposition."

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—The Neueste Nachrichten says it is extremely improbable that Germany will interest herself further in the Dreyfus case by allowing documents proving his innocence and Esterhazy's guilt to be published. But, the paper adds, there are reasons to believe that should the French Government apply officially for these papers the documents would be produced without any hesitation.

DREYFUS SEES HIS BROTHER.

Still Bears Up Well and Receives Many Letters of Sympathy.

RENNES, Sept. 12.—M. Mathieu Dreyfus returned here this morning and visited his brother in the prison. He found him still bearing up well.

The prisoner has received an enormous number of letters of sympathy since Saturday, and he passes the greater part of his time in reading them.

DUKE OF ORLEANS IN DISFAVOR.

His Action in the Dreyfus Affair Frowned Upon by Royalty.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The Journal says the Duke of Orleans will have cause to regret the part he has taken in the Dreyfus affair, adding that the English royal family declined to attend the marriage of the son of the Duke of Chartres; that the King of the Belgians has requested the Duke of Orleans not to stay in Belgium, and that the King of Italy has forbidden the Duke of Aosta (nephew of the King of Italy and husband of Princess Helena of Orleans, sister of the Duke of Orleans,) to receive the Duke of Orleans if he comes to Italy.

DREYFUS MEETING IN LONDON.

Home Office Grants a Permit for a Demonstration on Sunday.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Home Office has granted permission for the proposed demonstration in Hyde Park, London, next Sunday to express sympathy with Dreyfus and to appeal to France to do him justice.

Twenty-one platforms will be erected. Special requests are being made to the various churches and religious societies to assist in promoting the demonstration.

GOV. ROOSEVELT ON DREYFUS.

He Contrasts the Administration of Justice in France and Here.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Gov. Roosevelt came here to-day to attend the opening of the Orange County Fair. He arrived over the Ontario and Western Railroad at noon, and was met at the station by an enthusiastic crowd. He was escorted to the fair grounds by the Twenty-fourth Separate Company. After luncheon he was introduced to about three thousand persons, whom he addressed on the subject of good citizenship.

The Governor briefly referred to the conviction of Dreyfus, contrasting the administration of justice in this country with its failure in France, and showing how, if in this country an innocent man happened to be made the victim of such a cruel wrong as had been done Dreyfus, the force of public opinion would quickly compel the righting of the wrong in a lawful way. The Governor spoke against race, religious, or class prejudices, declaring that, as good citizens, all the people should live up to the tradition of absolute liberty.

Gov. Roosevelt left for Walton, Delaware County, this afternoon. He will deliver an address at the Delaware Valley Fair tomorrow morning, and in the afternoon will speak at Oneonta.

CALIFORNIA CLERGYMEN MOVED.

They Urge the President to Use His Influence for Dreyfus.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—The following message has been sent to President McKinley by the Episcopal clergy of this city:

"The clericus of the Protestant Episcopal Church of San Francisco, profoundly moved by the verdict in the Dreyfus case, most earnestly request your Excellency to take such action toward a reversal of the sentence as is possible and compatible with the diplomatic relations existing between the two nations."

MAINE SUMMER COLONY'S ACTION.

Residents of Northeast Harbor Send a Message to Mme. Dreyfus.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTHEAST HARBOR, Me., Sept. 12.—When the news of the condemnation of Capt. Dreyfus reached here the following message of sympathy was telegraphed to Mme. Alfred Dreyfus at Rennes by the Summer residents:

"Madam: The heart of the whole world is toward you. The trial has made evident the innocence and the noble character of your husband, and the great public, which has followed this struggle with anguish, now renders to him and to his children the honor for which he has struggled till now, for which he is still struggling in France."

The message was signed by William Croswell Doane, Bishop of Albany; S. K. Doane, Eliza G. D. Gardiner, Winthrop Sargent, Aimé Sargent, Ellen W. Boyd, Margaret Condit, Marguerite Junod, Theodora W. Woolsey, B. W. Frazier, Arthur Hugh Frazier, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, New York; K. F. Gray, James T. Gardiner, Andrew L. Wheelwright, Sarah C Wheelwright, A. de Viti de Ma co, Professor of Finance in the University of Rome; E. de Viti de Marco, Katherine Dunham, Ellen Vaughan, George W. Folsom, Etheldred Folsom, L. L. M. Limoges, Helen Ellis, and Dr. Theodore Dunham.

French Solicitors it. London Resign.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The London solicitors of the French Consulate have resigned as a protest against the verdict of the Dreyfus court-martial.

CHICAGO DREYFUS SENTIMENT.

Seven Hundred Persons Give Up Going to Paris—Lafayette Memorial Secretary Praises France.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Indignation over the outcome of the Dreyfus trial has caused a party of over 700 Chicagoans who were going to the Paris Exposition in a body to abandon their trip. Louis Halle, who is the Treasurer of the party, and who, since the scheme was inaugurated a year ago, has been receiving weekly remittances from those who intended to go, to-day issued notices to the members to call at his office and get their money. Immediately after the verdict in the Dreyfus trial Mr. Halle commenced receiving letters from members of the party saying that under no circumstances would they visit France. So many of these letters were received that a meeting of the Executive Committee was called, and it was deemed advisable to call the trip off.

The Dreyfus Movement Auxiliary Society has been organized here, 100 prominent Jews becoming members. Dr. A. Zuhn was elected President, and Committees on Subscriptions and Speakers for Mass Meetings were appointed.

Robert J. Thompson, Secretary of the Lafayette Memorial Commission, says he thinks the people of the United States are making a rash move in condemning the French nation for the Dreyfus verdict. "The people of the United States owe a deep debt of gratitude to France," he said, in an interview to-day, "and we should show moderation and sympathy at this time, instead of violence. The people of America must not forget that as a nation independent of European influence and dictation we owe all practically to France.

"The treatment of France by the United States has been, under the circumstances which have existed, to say the least, most ungrateful and shameful. Do our people know that, besides giving us Lafayette, France also gave us Rochambeau, with thousands of the best-trained soldiers in Europe; she gave us de Grasse and Count d'Estang, with fleets of splendid warships, and she expended in her co-operation with Gen. Washington in the war for independence $280,000,000. She loaned and gave us outright as gifts of friendship many millions of dollars, and she did these things at a time when not to have done them would have meant the absence of the Republic of the United States on the Western Continent, in my opinion, forever.

"It seems incredible, but history nevertheless records the fact, that but a few years after our establishment as an independent Government, through the aid of France, we negotiated a secret treaty or friendly alliance with Great Britain against France, resulting in this outraged friend turning her guns on our infant merchant marine, producing a loss of $20,000,000, which France later agreed to pay if we would reimburse her for the expense to which she had gone in establishing us as an independent nation. We quickly acknowledged the expenditure on the part of France of the $280,000,000 in our behalf, played the poverty act, and begged them to withdraw their bill. To this day, one hundred years after, the French spoliation claims are unpaid.

"The United States as a Government and the people individually owe to France more than can ever be paid. Therefore moderation just now would be the part of friendship rather than a wild and useless attempt to interfere in her most sacred internal affairs. France as a nation should have our sympathy at this juncture, instead of our hatred. It is a country where the unexpected always happens, and we may hope for a satisfactory adjustment of the Dreyfus affair before the matter is closed."

At a conference to-day between Commissioner General Peck and the various heads of departments of the Paris Exposition Commission, the Directors all reported progress in their departments, and great interest manifested by the exhibitors.

INDIGNATION IN WASHINGTON.

Citizens Appeal to the Government to Ignore the Exposition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—About a thousand persons attended a mass meeting at the Masonic Temple to-night to protest against the verdict of the Rennes court-martial in the Dreyfus case. The speakers included men of all creeds—Jews, Protestants, and Catholics. After a number of addresses the meeting adopted a set of resolutions affirming belief in the innocence of Dreyfus, condemning the proceedings of the court-martial, and pledging those present to use every lawful and proper means to prevent the co-operation of this country in the Paris Exposition. The resolutions, after expressing sympathy with Capt. Dreyfus and his family, continue:

"Remembering all the ties and traditions that bind us to France, and not forgetful of the glorious days of Lafayette and Rochambeau and of the gallant efforts of Picquart, Zola, Labori, and Demange, we do not despair of final victory for justice. We invoke all American citizens to cooperate to the end that justice may finally be done and the sentiments of the American people brought home to the Government and the citizens of France. In the meantime we will take measures as citizens to emphasize by word and act our deliberate intention not to co-operate in the Paris Exposition of next year and do whatever is legal and proper to prevent our Government from officially recognizing said exposition."

The resolutions conclude by calling on the President of the United States to convey to the French Government, in whatever form he may deem proper, the views of the American people on the Dreyfus verdict, as voiced by this and other meetings throughout the country.

Reference is made in one of the resolutions to the testimony of ex-Minister Lebon before the court-martial, in which he said that the rigorous treatment of Dreyfus was due in part to the understanding that there was a plan on foot to rescue the prisoner by a party of Americans. The resolution calls upon Secretary of State Hay to obtain an official copy of this testimony "in order to refute this slander."

GERMANY AND THE PARIS FAIR.

Action Likely to be Governed by That of Other Leading Nations.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—The German Commissioner for the Paris Exposition, accompanied by three assistants, has gone to Paris to complete arrangements for the

B. Altman & Co.

This Day—Wednesday.

BOOT and SHOE DEP'T.
(THIRD FLOOR.)

Ladies' Glacé Kid Button Boots, with kid tips, $2.65

Misses' Glacé Kid Button Boots, spring heels, sizes 11 to 2, . . $1.45

Children's Glacé Kid Button Boots, spring heels, sizes 8 to 10½, . . $1.15

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

swordsman who yesterday mailed a challenge to the Frenchman.

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY TO DREYFUS.

Resolution Expressing Sympathy with Him Adopted Unanimously.

The Municipal Assembly yesterday adopted this resolution unanimously:

Whereas, Since the last session of the Municipal Assembly the intelligent people of the world have been startled by the report of the conviction of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, and

Whereas, We feel that his conviction was unjust, and not sustained by the reported facts and testimony.

Resolved, That the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York extends to Capt. Dreyfus its profound sympathy, and that in the interest of justice and humanity and of republican institutions this Assembly expresses its hope that this great injustice be corrected by the French Republic to the end that truth and justice may yet prevail.

THE DREYFUS MASS MEETING.

Will Be Held in Cooper Union Tuesday to Condemn the Verdict.

The mass meeting that is being organized by Maurice B. Blumenthal, Assistant District Attorney, "to protest against the action of the Dreyfus court-martial, and to have the wrong righted," will be held in Cooper Union on Tuesday evening. The Plan and Scope Committee, composed of the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, the Rev. Rudolph Grossman, the Rev. Joseph Silverman, James Talcott, John P. Faure, and Maurice B. Blumenthal, met in Mr. Blumenthal's office yesterday. After having elected the organizer of the movement Permanent Chairman, the committee decided to enlarge their number, and also issued invitations to various citizens to attend a meeting in the Chairman's office at 1 o'clock this afternoon. To this meeting they have bidden many representative citizens, "regardless of faith or profession, and because of their prominence in the community."

"The movement," said Mr. Blumenthal yesterday, "is not sectarian. Citizens of all religious faiths and denominations have already communicated with me, and have pledged me their support. The arrangements for the holding of the meeting are not the only matters with which the committee will concern itself. It shall keep that committee alive until Dreyfus is vindicated and liberated, and there is no doubt that that end will be achieved in the very near future."

Printed circulars, asking for their cooperation, are being sent to prominent ministers and influential citizens throughout the country.

EAST SIDE RESIDENTS PROTEST.

Meeting Adopts Resolutions Scoring the Dreyfus Verdict.

Liberty Hall, at 257 East Houston Street, was crowded last evening with Jewish residents of the east side, gathered under the auspices of the Englander Family Society, a benevolent and charitable organization, to protest against the verdict rendered in the Dreyfus trial.

The President of the society is J. Spero and the Secretary Irving Kline. Osias Maller presided at the meeting, and the first speaker was Bethoven Englander, the leader of the society. Among the other speakers were Philip Reiner, Joseph Cohen, Alfred Steckler, Sol J. Dickheiser, and Julius Harburger. A letter was read from Alexander S. Rosenthal, ex-United States Consul to Italy, in which he wrote:

"France has committed a crime by her unjust verdict rendered against Capt. Dreyfus. The entire civilized world is convinced that the verdict is based on bigotry, intolerance, and prejudice."

The following resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That through the United States Ambassador in France we appeal to the President of the French Republic that he right the wrong done to an innocent man, not by pardoning Capt. Dreyfus, but by intervening to secure for him a new trial, and should this request be refused,

Resolved, That we appeal to President McKinley that he should take measures to prevent the forwarding of any National exhibits by the United States at the French exposition in Paris in 1900.

Another meeting of the east side Hebrews was held last evening at Mandelbaum's Hall, at Willett and Delancey Streets, to arrange for a mass meeting to be held Saturday evening in the same hall. There were many Jews present. L. Goldberger of 80 Willett Street was chosen Secretary.

The meeting will be addressed by Thomas Bradley, Coroner Bausch, Benjamin Hoffman, Leon Sanders, and James Smith. Invitations will be sent to William Sulzer and Julius Harburger to make addresses.

INDIAN TRIBES MAKE TROUBLE.

Serious Disturbances Reported in Guzerat—Troops Sent There.

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.—News has been received here from Ahmedabad of a serious disturbance in Panch Mahals, in Guzerat, where several persons have been killed.

The Bhils and other turbulent tribes are giving considerable trouble.

Troops have been sent to the disturbed district from Baroda.

THE OCEANIC NOT HERE YET.

Thousands Eager to Visit the Great Liner—Must Pay 50 Cents.

The new White Star Line steamship Oceanic did not reach port yesterday, and the agent here reiterated the oft-spoken assurance that the Oceanic will be a record breaker only in size. She was not expected here before this morning on her present trip, he said, nor will she in the future be expected before Wednesday morning. It is intended that her passengers shall board her at Liverpool on Wednesday, or at Queenstown on Thursday, and land in New York the following Wednesday, be the weather good or bad, the course the long southern one or the short northern one, the season Winter or Summer.

In anticipation of the Oceanic's arrival, thousands of persons have applied for permission to board her, and 1,000 passes have already been issued. Mr. Lee, the agent, yesterday made the following announcement:

The new White Star Line twin-screw steamship Oceanic will be open to inspection on Monday, Sept. 18, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; admission 50 cents. Proceeds to New York hospitals. Tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, or at the general offices, 9 Broadway.

A similar arrangement was followed while the Oceanic was at Liverpool, for the benefit of the local charities, and the interest in the vessel brought the figure up to a handsome sum.

Girl Takes Poison in the Street.

Katie Heuther, a sixteen-year-old orphan living in a furnished room at 108 Walton Street, Brooklyn, and employed in a confectionery store, committed suicide last night by taking carbolic acid. She was found on the curbstone at Hart Street and Lewis Avenue, and died before medical aid could be called. She is supposed to have killed herself from despondency over the loss of her parents.

Negro Town Has No Funds.

ANNISTON, Ala., Sept. 12.—Hobson, the new negro town, has its charter, Mayor, and Council and its city officers, but it lacks money. It has no power to assess taxes until next year, and the police court is not yet a paying institution. Funds are needed for various things. Mayor S. L. Davis has asked for free-will offerings on Sept. 21. He expects to raise $500 for municipal purposes in this way.

GUERIN'S FRIENDS ARRESTED.

Occupied Rooms Opposite His Fort and Passed Food to Him by Means of a Rope.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Three men who have been engaged in supplying food to M. Guerin, the President of the Anti-Semite League, who, with a number of companions, has been intrenched at the headquarters of the league, in the Rue de Chabrol, since Aug. 12, were arrested to-day after a struggle with the police, in which one gendarme was badly kicked in the stomach.

The prisoners occupied rooms opposite the house, known as Fort Chabrol, from which, by night, they passed food to M. Guerin by means of a rope.

This evening the police arrested the concierge of the house opposite Fort Chabrol, from which the provisions were supplied to M. Guerin.

Aid for Phelan to Meet Esterhazy.

BELLEVILLE, Kan., Sept. 12.—Belleville citizens stand ready to subscribe $50 toward paying Capt. Thomas Phelan's expenses to London to fight Count Esterhazy, and will double that subscription if he kills him in a duel. Phelan is the Kansas City broad-

SHAMROCK WAS IN DANGER

Big Lighter Ulster Threatened to Crash Into Her.

DRAGGED ANCHOR DURING GALE

A Night of Great Anxiety for Sir Thomas—Racing Mainsail Is Huge and Fits Perfectly.

The Shamrock hoisted yesterday for the first time the mainsail and clubtopsail that she will use in her race against the Columbia. The yacht did not leave her moorings, but swung half the day with the two sails aloft stretching in the westerly breeze, while all hands offered up thanks for the narrow escape of the green-hulled yacht from destruction during Monday night's terrific squall. A short hundred yards alone separated the yacht from the big lighter that carries her spare spars, and at one time it seemed as if there might be no America's Cup race this year. The strain was so severe on every one that Sir Thomas Lipton thought it best to put off any trial to-day, although there was a fine breeze and the new mainsail was bent and hoisted by noon.

Naturally the Shamrock's good luck on Monday night proved a fruitful theme for discussion and congratulation on board the Erin yesterday, and Sir Thomas admitted frankly that at one time he felt there was but little chance of saving the yacht. The lighter was towed to Sandy Hook about a week ago from this city, with half a dozen big spars, including the racing boom and gaff, and was anchored a short distance from the Shamrock. The newspaper men promptly dubbed her the Ulster in honor of the yacht club challenging for the cup, and represented by the Shamrock, and Sir Thomas Lipton professed to be highly pleased with what he was good enough to term a compliment. The Ulster is a hundred-foot lighter, with a square bow, and a derrick astern towing the big spars.

She was hauled alongside of the Shamrock on Monday, and the big boom hoisted aboard after the old boom had been taken off. The Ulster was then towed out ahead, and anchored about 500 yards to the eastward of the yacht. This was accomplished about noon. By that time the storm, which had begun in the morning, had increased to a twenty-five-mile-an-hour gale. During the afternoon the wind blew forty miles an hour. The situation began to look serious, and all hands were assembled on the deck of the Erin watching how the yacht stood the blow. Up ahead the Ulster was laboring hard. Her broad, blunt bow was being rammed hard by the heavy seas. One man was aboard, and at the bow flew one of the Shamrock's flags.

Just before dark and during the height of the gale it was suddenly discovered that the Ulster was dragging anchor and seemed to be gradually bearing down on the Shamrock. The tug James Lawrence, which is acting as a tender to the fleet, had gone to the city to coal. There was no steam up on the Plymouth, the little steamer on which the crew is quartered. Steam was, however, rapidly made in the Erin's boilers, while the biggest launch was hoisted away to carry a line to the Shamrock with the idea of towing her away from the path of the drifting lighter. The launch nearly capsized on her way to the yacht, and it was the work of hours before the line finally was hove aboard the Shamrock, most of the work being done under the glare of the Erin's big searchlight.

Just as the line was made fast the gale suddenly abated and the Ulster stopped dragging, although she had settled off to the leeward until she was barely a hundred yards from the Shamrock's long, slim bowsprit.

It took the crew about an hour and a half to bend the new mainsail on the big steel boom and the new aluminium gaff, and at noon sail was sent aloft for the first time.

A finer looking sail has never been spread on a large yacht in American waters. It fitted to perfection, with not a sign of a pucker in its surface, and while there are four pockets for battens in the leach, it was not necessary yesterday to put in a single stick. Those who saw it expressed admiration, and congratulations were showered on Sailmaker Ratsey. The cloths all run straight out to the leach, and it certainly looked many square yards larger than the largest mainsail yet used on the Columbia. The club topsail, which was set aloft half an hour after, was also a fine-fitting sail, with the pole projecting twenty feet beyond the gaff, while the club sticks up thirty feet above the end of the topmast. Toward night the sails were taken in and everything was made snug. The Shamrock will have her first trial under racing conditions to-day, and if the wind proves strong her admirers are looking for some fast sailing.

MR. MORGAN VISITS THE ERIN.

New York Yacht Club Commodore Is Greeted by Sir Thomas.

An hour before sundown yesterday Sir Thomas Lipton, William Fife, Chevalier de Martino, and Thomas Ratsey were standing on the bridge of the steam yacht Erin, when a large black steam yacht with a yellow smokestack headed direct for the Shamrock.

Capt. Matthews reported to Sir Thomas that the stranger was the Corsair, the flagship of the New York Yacht Club, with Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan on board. The Erin's steam launch was cleared away at once, and preparations made by Sir Thomas to visit the Commodore, as it was the first time that the latter had seen Sir Thomas since they had met abroad. The Corsair sheered close alongside the Erin, salutes were exchanged, a steam launch was lowered, and in less than five minutes Commodore Morgan was shaking hands with Sir Thomas and his guests at the Erin's starboard gangway.

After a most cordial greeting by the owner of the Shamrock, Commodore Morgan was escorted to the Erin's bridge. The New York Yacht Club's Commodore expressed his admiration of the Erin. Mr. Morgan remained aboard the Erin about half an hour.

Sir Thomas to Visit Mr. Iselin.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Sir Thomas Lipton will visit C. Oliver Iselin at All View, Premium Point, on Thursday and will be entertained at dinner. He will come on the Erin. Newbury B. Thorne and Herbert C. Leeds will also be guests of Mr. Iselin. The Columbia came up this morning from City Island, where she ran yesterday to seek shelter, and during the day was put through her paces off this place. Her new mainsail fits perfectly. The topsail did not suit altogether and will be improved. The Defender returned this afternoon and anchored.

COLONIA OUTSAILS AMORITA.

Beats the Quissetta, Also, for the Larchmont Cup.

There were two races over the Larchmont course yesterday, the first of which was the contest for the Larchmont Cup for schooners and the other for sloops of Class L. Colonia won the Larchmont Cup by beating her nearest opponent, Amorita, 18 minutes 28 seconds, Quissetta being 24 minutes 25 seconds behind the leader. In the sloop race there were two contestants, Ludeah and Hussar, the former boat crossing the line 10 minutes 8 seconds ahead of the Hussar. The wind was fresh and steady. The summary:

	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Colonia	4:25:32	4:25:32
Amorita	4:57:02	4:44:10
Quissetta	5:06:06	4:49:57

Thirty-Footers Race at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 12.—In a stiff southwest wind four thirty-footers had an exciting race this afternoon, which was won by the Esperanza. The Esperanza and Carolina were sailed with much skill, and at no time from the start did either one have a dozen fathoms' lead of the other. The start was at 3:22 P. M. The summary:

	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:32:29	2:10:29
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5:32:44	2:10:44
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:34:02	2:12:02
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:34:17	2:12:17

Sunday Times—Three Cents.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

EAGLE CARRIES OFF A CHILD.

Seized a Little Girl by Her Clothing—Finally Driven Off.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Sept. 12.—All Windham County is excited over the carrying off of a four-year-old child by an eagle at what is known as Gurleyville, near Mansfield. The child is said to have been Anna, daughter of Hermann Hertz. She was playing with companions when the eagle came down and fastened its claws in her clothing.

The bird succeeded in carrying the child a short distance, when it alighted, apparently to take a better grip on the child's dress. A number of older children had then joined the party. They attacked the eagle and beat it away, rescuing the child before the bird swooped down on them again. Three of the boys who fought away the eagle were badly scratched by its claws.

All the old hunters in the vicinity have organized and are trying to locate the eagle.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS

The City Has Four New Cases, but Is Opposed to Quarantine Measures.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—Four new cases of yellow fever were announced by the State Board of Health to-day, three of which have been under supervision for several days. No deaths were reported.

The Board of Health determined, to-day not to quarantine against infected points. Vicksburg, Natchez, and other prominent towns of Western Mississippi are forcing the larger Louisiana towns to quarantine against New Orleans, although the Louisiana State Board of Health has taken no action. This policy will be detrimental to business interests here, for there are few towns in Louisiana which would quarantine unless forced to do so.

There have been only seven cases of fever here altogether, and the city was never in better sanitary condition.

MR. CALHOUN'S RESIGNATION.

He Confirms the Report, and Says He Is Out of Politics.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—W. J. Calhoun today confirmed the report of his purpose to resign from the Inter-State Commerce Commission and enter upon the practice of law in Chicago.

"The report is true," he said. "It is my intention within a few days to send my resignation as a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to President McKinley, and as soon as it is accepted I shall become a member of the firm of Pam, Calhoun & Glennon. My reasons for this step are purely of a business character. Besides, it is my desire to resume the practice of my profession."

When asked if it were his intention to take an active part in politics, Mr. Calhoun said with emphasis: "No. I am out of politics."

SENATOR HANNA'S HEALTH.

Its Condition Such that He May Retire from Active Work.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 12.—It is feared by Cleveland friends of Senator Hanna that the condition of his health may prevent him from continuing the hard political work which he has mapped out for himself.

Letters from members of his family to friends and relatives give the impression that his health has not been at all improved by his sojourn in France, in fact the opinion based upon them is that he would be in better condition had he remained quietly at home. His ailment is rheumatism.

Senator Hanna is expected at home in a few days, as he is now on the Atlantic.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Th. Nielsen, Copenhagen; J. F. Kelly, Havana; W. A. Thwaites, Kingston, Jamaica; A. L. Smith, Havana, and G. P. Wilson, Scotland.

BUCKINGHAM—H. McK. Twombly, Newport; W. D. Sloane, Newport, and E. V. Rossiter of the New York Central Railway.

FIFTH AVENUE—E. D. Hankey, Bermuda; Prof. C. A. Young, Princeton; S. A. Coolidge, Washington, and T. W. Cridler, Assistant Secretary of State, Washington.

GRAND—Ex-Mayor John Bryant, Los Angeles; Dr. P. Wertenbaker, United States Marine Hospital Service, and Augustus Koopman, Paris.

HOFFMAN—R. M. Ransom, Kidderminster, England, and E. J. Brown, Kelvedon, Essex, England.

HOLLAND—John E. Brooker, London; Prescott Lawrence, Newport, and Frederick H. Wines, Washington.

MANHATTAN—President Franklin Carter of Williams College and Calhoun Latham, Bridgeport, Conn.

MURRAY HILL—Lieut. Col. A. Haggard, Montreal, and Judge John C. King, Baltimore.

PLAZA—F. P. Freeman, Newport.

SAVOY—Roswell Miller, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, Chicago.

STURTEVANT—P. J. Walsh, London; C. H. Harper, Belston, England, and Major C. A. F. Hatfield, United States Army.

WALDORF—R. M. Smith, Glasgow; W. G. Max Muller, British Embassy, Washington; M. de Diaz, Matanzas; Charles Fredericks, Mexico, and Theodore de Zaldo, Havana.

WESTMINSTER—P. C. Culmell, Consul General Denmark to Cuba.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Bryden, linens; 2 Walker Street.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. Osborn, linens; 2 Walker Street.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; C. R. Washburn, shoes; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Austin Brothers, Westfield, Va.; A. F. Austin, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Allen, G. W., Philadelphia, Penn.; dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Speckman, white goods, 56 Worth Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. T. Sands, upholstery goods; Miss J. F. Manning, millinery; W. H. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street.

Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. Beadle, dress goods and silks; 488 Broadway; Hotel Rivers.

Bacon, F. E., & Co., Rome, N. Y.; F. E. Bacon, dry goods and notions; G. W. Reese, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, domestics; J. C. Harbeck, laces and embroideries; 52 Franklin Street.

Buxton & Bangham, Rich Square, N. C.; E. Bangham, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rowley, Mrs. C. G., Jamestown, N. Y.; millinery.

Broadwell, Miss L., Garrisonville, N. Y.; millinery; 60 Clinton Place.

Bero, A. P., Massena, N. Y.; dry goods and millinery; Mrs. A. P. Bero, dry goods and millinery; 54 East Eleventh Street.

Bullen, E. & L., Perry, N. Y.; bazaar; St. Denis Hotel.

Biggs & Co., Mount Morris, N. Y.; Lillian D. Henry, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Cowles, J. P., & Sons, Oswell, Penn.; J. M. Cowles; general store.

Clark, H. B., Pulaski, N. Y.; dry goods; Stevens House.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Frances Weinstock, dry goods.

Coffin, Ruth, Dunkirk, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Bristol.

Conant & Boswick, Harmon, N. Y.; W. F. Boswick, dry goods and drugs; Sinclair House.

Cahill, Mary V., Utica, N. Y.; millinery; Winifred K. Fanning, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Cary, J. N., Mrs., Phelps, N. Y.; Jeanette V. Le Neinyon, millinery; Mrs. J. N. Cary, millinery.

Campbell & Lee, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary L. Lee, millinery; Miss Anna Campbell, millinery; Sinclair House.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Elise Erbe, dry goods; Miss Zaidee Newbruer, dry goods.

Cohns, Will H., Wheeling, West Va.; millinery; Grand Central Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss Craig, ladies' wear; 2 Walker Street.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Colvin, W. H., Wheeling, West Va.; furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss Marrell, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Dickinson & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; Miss D. O'Brien, ribbons; Miss Aiken, millinery; Miss Bunyan, millinery; E. B. Dickinson, cloaks and suits; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss M. Savage, dressmaking department; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Donnelly, E., & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; Margaret Donnelly, millinery; Elizabeth Donnelly, millinery; Margaret O'Shea, millinery.

Doeplitz, M., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; M. Doeplitz, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. T. Sands, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. Copp, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottstown, Penn.; J. Clemons, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. Parker, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Dillon, H. A., Gloversville, N. Y.; jeweler; Grand Hotel.

Davis & Auld, Bluefield, West Va.; J. I. Davis, merchandise.

Davidson, C. B., Olean, N. Y.; millinery; 47 East Ninth Street.

Doty & King, Geneva, N. Y.; Minnie E. King, millinery.

Duran, M. A., Penn Yan, N. Y.; millinery.

Daly, J. N., Pulaski, N. Y.; clothing, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Doty, C. E., & Co., Trumansburg, N. Y.; Corah E. Doty, millinery.

Do You Know Uneeda Biscuit?

The advertising success of the century is that of "Uneeda Biscuit" and "Uneeda Jinjer Wayfer."

The name "Uneeda" was coined by us. The name "Uneeda Jinjer Wayfer" was produced by us.

The popular catch phrases, "Do You Know Uneeda Biscuit", "Everybody Knows Uneeda Biscuit" and "Now Uneeda Jinjer Wayfer" were originated by us. The advertising campaign was planned, and is being executed in all its branches by us.

We are not in the general scramble to get an advertising order regardless of the interest of the advertiser.

We do not accept advertisements relating to vile diseases, disreputable business or intoxicating drinks.

Everybody Knows Uneeda Biscuit

We are anxious for all the first-class advertising that can be made profitable to the advertiser and to ourselves—and only such.

Our long experience (thirty years) and our large business (the greatest in our line), should give us unequaled advantages and facilities for doing *good* advertising.

Advertising would open a profitable field to many a manufacturer who to-day is fretting over the evils of the old way of marketing goods, little dreaming of the opportunities that might be his. We are specially glad to talk to thinking men of this class.

NOW Uneeda Jinjer Wayfer!

N. W. AYER & SON,
Newspaper Advertising. Magazine Advertising.
PHILADELPHIA.

Doty & King, Geneva, N. Y.; Ella L. Doty, millinery.

Easton, A. N., Gouverneur, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Albert.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo; G. H. Jackaberry, domestics; Grand Hotel.

Fahy, J. & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. S. Graham, millinery, 66 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; O. K. Emerson, prints; W. P. Armitage, domestics; Park Avenue Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Freidenburg, H., Bradford, Penn.; millinery and fancy goods.

Faulkner, M. J., Oneonta, N. Y.; dressmaking; Continental Hotel.

Fairman, Low C., Lockport, N. Y.; millinery; Miss Lotta Nuse, millinery; Hotel Everett.

Ferris & Co., Johnstown, N. Y.; Miss Ferris, millinery; Miss E. C. Ferris, millinery; 307 West Fourteenth Street.

Fitzgerald Brothers, Salamanca, N. Y.; E. B. Fitzgerald, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Foster, Thomas S., Houston, Texas; Mrs. Y. L. Foster, lumber; 258 West Ninety-third Street.

Fedder, J. W., Corning, N. Y.; china and glass; St. Nicholas Hotel.

Featherly, F. M., Syracuse, N. Y.; crockery; Grand Union Hotel.

Griffith, M. L., Carthage, N. Y.; millinery; Continental Hotel.

Griffith, Emma L., Carthage, N. Y.; millinery; Continental Hotel.

Gallagher, M. Julia, Binghamton, N. Y.; millinery; P. J. Gallagher, millinery; E. A. Gallagher, millinery; 749 East One Hund

The Wanamaker Store.

The School of Style

First Days of the Fall Term

THIS store does not merely sell goods;—it teaches. It is a College of Fashion, and the leader of its kind in America. The public recognition of this fact is sufficiently established to clear this statement from all trace of hyperbole.

The Millinery Exhibit

on which the doors opened yesterday is one branch of the Fall teaching, and has been appreciated as such by the public generally. We promised the largest and finest display of Fall Hats ever seen in any store on this side of the Atlantic. It is here.

The New Things in Laces and Neckwear

form another object lesson in the course of Styles Worth Knowing. An important lesson, for this is to be a lace season. How extensively so, you can learn from this display. All that lace can enter upon in apparel, from the simplest scarf to the entire Princess gown, is shown in hundreds upon hundreds of forms. Note how the butterflies flit through them. The butterfly is characteristic of this Fall's designing. Paris styles, plus all that London can send, plus all that New York knows.

The Fall Costumes, Suits and Wraps

A Wanamaker collection, therefore unequalled in extent, unapproached in variety, unquestionable in styles. Paris, London and New York productions. Wanamaker selections. Prices from $10 to $225. The suits at all prices show more elegance and finish in better materials than any ever heretofore shown here or elsewhere. This is especially remarkable in the grades priced from $10 to $50.

The Fall Dress Goods and Silks

Loom-marvels from Southern France; choicest specimens of Parisian design; sturdy woolens of Germany and Northern England; American efforts and reproductions, honest in their inexpensiveness;—a fabric collection that can neither be catalogued nor summarized except by the word *Completion.*

If choice that is limited only by the limits of fabric manufacture, and a desirable policy of exclusiveness in pattern pleases you, then you will be pleased in choosing here.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

LIVING IN CUBA EXPENSIVE.

Intending Emigrants from This Country Warned that Prices Will Reach Blockade Figures Next Winter.

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—La Lucha gives a word of warning to Americans who intend to come to Cuba in the Winter. It says:

"In shipping circles it is estimated that no fewer than 200,000 are coming. These figures may be excessive, but, judging from the advance lists of the steamship lines, there will be a very large visitation, beginning next month. None should come, however, except those with money or assured positions, as a salary that would guarantee a comfortable living in the United States will soon be insufficient to pay a man's board in Cuba. From this date, prices will bound upward. Already the hotels have raised their rates, and it is safe to predict blockade figures before the Winter is over."

Leading business men qualify the warning by asserting that Americans who are willing to live in the country can get on very well with a small capital, and they point out that competent clerks speaking both English and Spanish, as well as skilled workmen and laborers who are accustomed to work in mines, may come with a reasonable assurance of employment. But all others, they say, should heed timely advice.

OFFICERS TO LEARN SPANISH.

Gen. Ludlow Says He Expects All Those in Havana to Do So.

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—A recent order of Brig. Gen. Ludlow, Military Governor of Havana, is as follows:

"It is expected that all officers stationed in the Department of Havana will take advantage of the favorable opportunity offered them to gain a familiar acquaintance with the Spanish language. It is likely that a knowledge of Spanish, whether in Cuba or elsewhere, will be hereafter required as part of the equipment of all military officers, and, in any case, facility in communicating in Spanish, either by speech or writing, will constitute an important addition to an officer's value to the service, for which reason it is his duty to acquire it.

"It is therefore enjoined upon all officers to take means to pursue the study of the language as diligently as their other official duties will permit, with the view of acquiring, as soon as practicable, a fluent and accurate use of the language. For this purpose, officers at given stations may club together and prosecute their studies either singly or in common, as shall be most convenient and advantageous to them. Two or three hours a day of conscientious application and diligent study will, in the course of a few months, enable an officer to communicate readily with Spanish-speaking peoples.

"On the 1st of December it is proposed to have such examinations held as shall ascertain, for official rating, the degree of proficiency attained."

GOMEZ WOULD DIE FOR CUBA.

He Is Ready to "Protect His Beloved Country from the Tyrant."

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—At a banquet given last evening at Santiago de las Vegas in honor of Gen. Maximo Gomez, one of the speakers compared him to the great patriots of history and described him as "another savior of men." After speaking of the brave acts of Gen. Antonio Maceo and alluding eloquently to the death of Francisco Gomez the orator turned impulsively and kissed the guest of honor.

Gen. Gomez who was moved to tears, said he was overwhelmed by such unmerited praise. He could only say, in the presence of his brother Cubans, that his son had died to serve Cuba, and that he was ready to meet a similar end should duty call him to protect his beloved country from the tyrant.

New Barracks at Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Sept. 12—Extensive new barracks are in course of construction at Morro Castle, the authorities having decided upon this action in view of the fact that there is not a single case of yellow fever among the United States troops quartered there.

Incendiary Fire in Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—A large building in this city, with fifty-two apartments and accommodating 180 people, has just been destroyed by fire, ignited by an incendiary now under arrest. The man was seen pouring petroleum about the premises.

Victim of Mad Dog Sues Town.

MELROSE, Mass., Sept. 12.—William B. Verge has brought suit against the town of Melrose for $10,000 damages on account of being bitten by a rabid dog on Nov. 14, 1898. His father also brings suit for $5,000 for the loss of his son's services and care. The dog was unlicensed, and the suit is brought because of the alleged failure of the town officials to restrain or kill all dogs not licensed, in accordance with the law. On the day Verge was bitten the same dog attacked a Mrs. Emory, who afterward died of hydrophobia.

PUERTO RICO'S GOVERNMENT.

Temporary Plan Being Considered to Give the Natives a Voice in the Affairs of the Island.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was occupied in the discussion of a form of civil government for Puerto Rico. This matter has been under serious consideration ever since Secretary Root took his place as Secretary of War, and the indications now are that some form of local government will be decided upon and put into operation within the next few weeks at the latest.

The details of the proposed plan have not yet been made public, but it is understood that it involves the appointment of a Civil Governor by the President, and also the appointment of the chiefs of the several great departments of the Government, which would include a chief of the financial department, a director of posts, and probably two or three others. In addition the President will appoint from the leading citizens of the island a certain number to act in a legislative capacity with the Civil Governor and the members of his council. These will be authorized to recommend any changes that may be thought necessary in the existing laws, and to suggest such others as in their judgment may be deemed best.

It is not intended that this form of government shall continue beyond the time Congress may see fit to legislate on the subject, but it is the purpose of the President to give the Puerto Ricans some voice in their own government pending such action. Although the Governor General and the members of his council will exercise general supervision over the enforcement of any laws that may receive the approval of the President, those relating to municipal matters will be left largely in the hands of the people of Puerto Rico. They will be permitted to administer their own affairs, subject always to the veto power of the Governor General and finally of the President. All of the details of the plan have not been worked out, but it is the purpose of the President to give the people of Puerto Rico, as soon as may be, the fullest measure of home rule that is considered consistent with perfect safety to life and property.

PUERTO RICAN RELIEF WORK.

The Central Puerto Rican Relief Committee received a telegram from Adjt. Gen. Corbin yesterday requesting that all relief supplies be consigned hereafter to the Board of Charities of Puerto Rico, San Juan.

A letter from John B. Cleveland, President of the Charleston and Western Carolina Railway Company, announces that the following-named cotton mills of Spartanburg County, S. C., have shipped as follows: Clifton Manufacturing Company, 1 bale; Cowpen's Manufacturing Company, 1 bale; Pacolet Mills, 2 bales; Spartan Mills, 2 bales; Whitney Mills, 1 bale; Victor Mills, 1 bale; Enoree Mills, 1 bale; Tucapo Mills, 1 bale; making in all 10 bales. The Seaboard Air Line and the Old Dominion Line are co-operating in bringing this consignment to New York free.

The National Bank of North America reports subscriptions as follows:

Previously acknowledged, $38,171.76; Homer E. Sergent, Jr., Chicago, Ill., through the Secretary of War, $4; Niantic, Conn., $1.01; through The Providence Journal, Providence, R. I., $7.56; Elmer Tromas, Purdy, Mo., 25 cents; A. Haines, San Diego, Cal., $5; Grace Church, New York City, $88.26; W. M. Wyeth, St. Joseph, Mo., $100. Total, $38,377.84.

THE ANTHONY POLLOK PRIZE.

Particulars of the Contest for Devices for Saving Life at Sea.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—In response to a constantly increasing stream of inquiries, the Secretary of the Anthony Pollok Memorial Prize, for the best device for saving life in cases of disaster at sea, furnishes the following explanation:

All models, specifications, &c., must be sent to the jury of award in Paris.

The jury will be international in character, but it is not yet appointed. The latest date for the reception of models, &c., has not yet been fixed. All models will receive actual test in the water. It is not necessary that the inventor should appear in person to demonstrate the workings of his invention. Models must be of a size sufficient to permit of a practical working test being made. When the jury of award shall have fixed the date for the closing of entries, due notice will be given.

Sword Ready for Admiral Sampson.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 12.—The sword which the State of New Jersey is to present to Rear Admiral Sampson was delivered at the State House to-day, and turned over to the Legislative Committee, which will have the presentation in charge. No date has been set for the presentation, but it will be in time for Admiral Sampson to wear the sword on the occasion of the Dewey celebration in New York.

Sunday Times—Three Cents.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

BALTIMORE HONORS CAPT. DYER

Gives Him a Sword in Recognition of His Work at Manila.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—Capt. N. Mayo Dyer, who commanded the cruiser Baltimore in the battle of Manila Bay, received a sword of honor to-day as the gift of the City Council and the people of Baltimore. All the ships in the harbor, regardless of nationality, were bedecked in his honor, and buildings throughout the city were handsomely decorated.

Early this morning Capt. Dyer was taken in charge by a special committee and entertained in various ways until 1:30 P. M., when he was escorted to the City Hall to be welcomed by a reception committee consisting of about 200 of Baltimore's most prominent citizens, headed by Mayor Malster. Afterward, a procession, composed of the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of the Maryland National Guard, the Naval Reserve Corps, the Fifth Regiment Veteran Corps, two companies of United States Artillery from Fort McHenry, the Maryland Division of the Grand Army of the Republic, and dozens of uniformed civic and semi-military organizations, paraded through the principal streets of the city, passing the City Hall, where Capt. Dyer reviewed the column.

When the parade had passed Mayor Malster presented to the Captain a set of resolutions, after which he handed him the sword. Capt. Dyer made a speech of acceptance.

The sword cost $500. The scabbard is finished in gold and the blade is of Damascus steel. On the scabbard are representations of the coats of arms of the United States and of Maryland, the Battle and Washington Monuments, and the cruiser Baltimore, and on the sword hilt are the arms of the Naval Service.

After the presentation ceremonies the guest of the day, accompanied by the Reception Committee, repaired to River View Park, where a public reception was held. The affair concluded with a banquet this evening at the Hotel Rennert.

To Succeed Admiral Farquhar.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—It is said at the Navy Department that Admiral Howell, at present head of the naval examining board, is to be the next commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, to succeed Admiral Farquhar upon the latter's transfer to the command of the North Atlantic Squadron. Capt. Albert S. Barker is to take the Presidency of the examining board.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Panther has arrived at League Island.

The Alliance has arrived at Tangier.

The Princeton, with United States Minister Conger aboard, has sailed from Shanghai for Ning-po.

PASSENGERS IN QUARANTINE.

Fifty-four from Cuba Detained—Yellow Fever Patients Better.

Fifty-four passengers on the Ward Line steamship Havana, which arrived yesterday from Havana, were transferred to Hoffman Island for observation.

Among the passengers who arrived on the Havana were four Acting Surgeons of the United States Army—Drs. J. A. Alexander, D. McCord, H. L. Taylor, and W. de Salazar; Lieut. Hampser, who will go to the Philippines with the Forty-fifth Infantry; Lieut. Cromer, bound for West Point to coach the cadet football team, and James Dunlop Smith, who has been reorganizing The Havana Herald Company preparatory to the transfer of its plant to a New York corporation, which proposes to make of The Havana Daily Herald an up-to-date paper of the American kind.

The Mallory Line steamship San Marcos, which arrived Monday from Galveston and Key West, was released from Quarantine with her passengers yesterday after thorough disinfection.

Health Officer Doty yesterday reported that the three yellow fever patients in the Quarantine hospital on Swinburne Island were steadily improving.

Two Yellow Fever Deaths in Havana.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—A dispatch from Havana to the Surgeon General says: "Ordnance Sergt. Zackary S. Moodall and Private Bernhart Kramer, Battery K, Second Artillery, died to-day of yellow fever. Two children, one American and one Spanish, are ill at Las Animas Hospital with yellow fever."

Key West Yellow Fever Report.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 12.—The total number of yellow fever cases reported to date is 218; reported in the last twenty-four hours, 29; deaths in the last twenty-four hours, 1; total deaths, 12.

New York Athletic Club's Clambake.

The annual clam bake of the New York Athletic Club will be held at Travers Island on Saturday. During the afternoon a game of ball will be played between the married and single members of the club.

DEWEY WELCOME FETES

The President Unable to Come Here to Meet the Admiral.

DECORATION WORK ADVANCED

Municipal Assembly Votes Funds to Entertain Visiting Troops—Police and Fire Precautions.

President McKinley has declined the invitation extended to him by the City of New York to take part in the reception of Admiral Dewey. In his letter, which was dated at Washington and addressed to Gen. Daniel Butterfield, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, the President says:

Dear Gen. Butterfield:

I am in receipt of the invitation to participate in the naval parade and reception and the military parade and review on Friday and Saturday, the 29th and 30th inst., in honor of Admiral Dewey, and regret that I shall be unable to accept.

On the Monday following I shall have the very great pleasure of receiving him at the Nation's capital, to which he has expressed a desire to proceed at once upon the conclusion of your demonstration of greeting.

The accounts that have reached me from time to time of the splendid tribute arranged by the generous and hospitable people of your great city and State have deeply interested me, and the energy and enthusiasm with which the celebration was undertaken and has been carried forward are assurance that such a reception will be accorded Admiral Dewey upon his arrival in New York as will fittingly express the love and admiration in which he is held.

I join with the State and municipal authorities and the people in heartiest welcome to your distinguished guest.

With every good wish for the most abundant success of the occasion, believe me very sincerely yours, WILLIAM McKINLEY.

While the members of the Committee on Plan and Scope were disappointed by the President's decision, they were satisfied by his reasons. In consequence of his declination the programme for receiving the Admiral will be as already laid down.

The Committee on Decorations held a meeting yesterday in the office of Gen. Roe and decided to carry out the plan of decoration proposed by the Society of Mural Painters, although the committee has an appropriation of only $5,000, whereas the decorations suggested will cost $7,500. Three members of the committee—Edward Lauterbach, William Berri, and Herman Ridder—each volunteered to subscribe $500, and they will raise the remainder among their friends.

It was said at the headquarters of the committee yesterday that there is little likelihood of a change being made in the route of the parade at the meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee on Friday. The members of the committee realize that Fifth Avenue would be an ideal route for the line of march, but they say there is a popular demand for the inclusion of a part of Broadway, and for that reason most of them will vote to make permanent the route as it now stands. Until this matter is decided, the Committee on Stands can do nothing, and contracts for the erection of the official stands will not be let until after the Committee on Plan and Scope meets.

Inasmuch as these stands provide for only 26,500 seats, the ticket problem is one which is likely to cause considerable trouble. The Committee on Distribution of Seats met yesterday and formulated plans for supplying tickets to those entitled to them. Already there are something over 5,000 requests for seats on file, besides those to be allotted to members of the Municipal Committee and the distinguished guests.

Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who is in the city on army business, called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday. The Mayor personally invited Gen. Miles to be present at the reception, and the invitation was accepted.

Legislation suggested by the coming celebration took up a large part of the time of the Aldermen yesterday. The Finance Committee reported in favor of an additional appropriation of $25,000 for the entertainment of visiting troops and the erection of a stand for members of the Municipal Assembly. This resolution was merely a request to the Board of Estimate for the authorization of a bond issue. It was adopted in both houses of the Assembly. Another Dewey resolution which was adopted in both bodies calls upon the heads of municipal departments to observe Friday and Saturday, Sept. 29 and 30, as holidays, and asks the Mayor to issue a proclamation requesting business firms to close their houses on those days. The Aldermen voted to suspend the fireworks ordinance during the days of the celebration and also to give general permission for the placing of trucks in side streets to be used as stands during the military parade. Another resolution adopted by the Aldermen permits citizens to erect stands inside the stoop lines of their houses along the route of the parade.

The crew of the Olympia and 600 sailors from the navy yard will be invited to witness the performance of "The White Squadron" by Robert Hilliard and a strong cast at the Metropolitan Opera House on the 30th. The performance will be in aid of the Dewey Home Fund.

The framework of the Dewey arch in Madison Square was completed yesterday, and now the work of the artisans and sculptors will go on with increased vigor. The artisans have completed the work in staff as high as the frieze over the capitals of the pillars, and to-day the main and second-day arches, as well as the coffered ceiling above the main arch, will be put in. The derricks that are to hoist the sections of Ward's heroic group of Victory and quadriga to their position on top of the arch will also be in place to-day, and it will not be long before the group itself is in place.

Karl Bitter, the sculptor, was busily working yesterday on his group "Battle," which is one of the flanking groups on the arch, and work was also being pushed on the heroic figure of Admiral Dewey and the other flanking groups, "Call to Arms," by Philip Martiny; "Return of the Victors," by C. H. Niehaus, and "Peace," by Daniel C. French. These groups are all being modeled in staff on the arch, the sculptors and artisans working under protecting curtains of canvas. The pedestals which will support the statues of the naval heroes have also been put in place.

There will be but two lights on the arch when it is completed. These will be jets of flame twelve feet high. Around the arch it will be light as day, and the first experiment in illumination was made last night by Mortimer Norden of the Norden Electric Company, who has charge of the lighting. Searchlights, some forty in all, and of great power, will be placed on the roofs of the surrounding buildings, and the light from all of these and innumerable calciums will be turned on the arch, bathing its white beauty in a glow of intense light.

Manly N. Cutter, the superintending architect, said yesterday that the work on the arch would be completed in plenty of time for the ceremonials.

The Police Department has realized that the advent of the great crowds that will attend the celebration offers unusual opportunities for crooks and pickpockets, and plans are being laid to keep these gentry out of the city or to look them up as soon as they get here. Capt. McClusky has communicated with the Police Departments in other cities, asking them to keep him posted on the movements of well-known offenders.

Chief Croker is also taking measures to guard against trouble in case of fire. As soon as the route of the parade has been definitely settled he will send a request to the Police Department to keep certain cross streets clear of trucks so that there will be a clear path for the engines should they be called upon to respond to an alarm. On the night of the fireworks display firemen will be detailed to the piers, and Chief Croker will ask the Police Department to give him the use of the naphtha launches to patrol the water front. Firemen will also be detailed to all the large stands to prevent the accumulation of paper and other inflammable rubbish under them.

Secretary Foster said yesterday that the agitation of THE NEW YORK TIMES for the establishment of a bureau of information and public comfort where persons who can accommodate boarders can register was likely to bear fruit. Yesterday P. F. Wall, who is the manager of the Surf Hotel at Fire Island, and who has had experience along these lines, informed President Guggenheimer that he had plans to submit, and he was asked to attend the next meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee. Mr. Foster said that if the plans of Mr. Wall are found feasible they will probably be adopted.

The Secretary of the Committee on Plan and Scope, Warren W. Foster, yesterday gave out a description of the loving cup that is to be presented to Admiral Dewey by the city. It is Roman in form, and made entirely of eighteen-karat gold. The handles are formed of three dolphins, beautifully wrought in green gold. Around the neck of the cup cluster forty-five stars—the sisterhood of States. The handles divide the body of the cup into three sides or panels. These are employed for the principal decorations.

On the front panel is a finely wrought portrait in relief of Admiral Dewey, surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves in green gold, the whole resting upon an eagle with outstretched wings. Underneath this panel, upon the band around the foot of the cup, are the letters G. D., U. S. N., and an anchor. The second panel has chased in half relief an excellent picture of the United States flagship Olympia, and beneath it a shield containing the four Admiralty stars and the word "Olympia." On the third is an escutcheon, upon which will appear a suitable inscription, and, beneath, the coat of arms of the City of New York. In addition to the ornamentation noted, the rich decorations around the foot include a series of anchors, a rope tied in three knots, dolphins, seaweeds, &c.

The cup will stand about 13 inches high and have a capacity of four and a half quarts. It will rest on an ebony base 5¾ inches high, and the whole will be fitted in a massive quartered oak chest, bearing a plate with an appropriate inscription.

School Children's Dewey Day Concert.

Frank Damrosch, who is Supervisor of Musical Training in the public schools, held a conference yesterday afternoon with the Assistant Supervisors in regard to the 1,500 school children who will give a concert on the occasion of the Dewey parade day. No definite arrangements were made, said Mr. Damrosch afterward, on account of the absence of President J. J. Little. The stand for the children will cost a considerable sum of money, and the financial part of the programme could not be carried through without his presence.

VOLUNTEER ARMY OFFICERS.

Further List of Appointments Announced in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The following appointments to the volunteer army are announced:

NEW YORK.—To be Captain, (vice William H. Chapin, declined)—Louis M. Lang, late Captain Two Hundred and Second New York, Forty-second.

VERMONT.—To be First Lieutenant—William N. Batchelder, late First United States Volunteer Cavalry, Forty-sixth.

To be Second Lieutenants—William H. Burt, late Company M, First Vermont Volunteers, Forty-third; George H. Bailey, late Sergeant First Vermont Volunteers, Forty-first.

IOWA.—To be Second Lieutenant—William S. Blair, late private Company M, Fiftieth Iowa Volunteers, Forty-fourth.

OHIO.—To be Captain—Worthington Kautzman, late Major Second Ohio, Forty-second.

To be First Lieutenant—Walter Harvey, late Corporal Company L, Seventh Ohio, Forty-first.

CALIFORNIA.—To be Captains—John Cooke, late Captain Battery C, California Artillery, Forty-third; George O. Duncan, late Captain Sixth California Volunteers, Forty-third; William Elliott, late Captain Eighth California, Forty-third; E. A. Forbes, late Major Eighth California, Third; Frank C. Prescott, late Major Seventh California, Forty-third; Peter T. Riley, late Captain Eighth California, Forty-second; D. R. Weller, late Major Seventh California, Forty-fourth.

To be First Lieutenant—K. C. Mastellar, late Second Lieutenant Sixth California, Fortieth.

WEST VIRGINIA.—To be First Lieutenants—W. J. White, late First Lieutenant First Virginia, Forty-fourth; Daniel G. Mendel of West Virginia, late apprentice battleship Iowa, Thirty-eighth.

ARKANSAS.—To be First Lieutenant, (vice Lynn Turley, declined)—Harry E. Courtney, late Second Lieutenant First Arkansas, Thirty-ninth.

AT LARGE.—To be Captain—E. R. Tilton, late Captain Company A, Twelfth New York Volunteers.

To be First Lieutenant—Frank H. Lomax, late private Company D, Seventy-first New York Volunteers.

Capt. E. R. Tilton began his military career in 1889, enlisting as a private in Troop A, now called Squadron A. In 1891 he entered the Twelfth Regiment, New York National Guard, as a Second Lieutenant, and served in the recent war with credit. He is a well-known officer in the National Guard, and enjoys great popularity among his associates. His present position in the Twelfth is the Captaincy of Company A.

Lieut. Frank Lomax comes from the Seventy-first Regiment, which he joined at the outbreak of hostilities with Spain. He has an excellent record.

MAJOR ROCKEFELLER'S FATE.

Missing Officer Believed to be Prisoner in Hands of Filipinos.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—A report from Gen. Otis was received to-day at the War Department concerning Major Charles M. Rockefeller, who mysteriously disappeared in the course of a night movement against Caloocan on April 28. He was an officer of the Ninth Infantry.

The report includes statements from several officers and soldiers, who say the missing officer was seen on the outposts on the night in question, and was hailed by several pickets. The next day a piece of paper bearing the Major's name was found about a mile and a half from the point where he was seen. An officer answering to his description has since been reported as a prisoner in the hands of the Filipinos.

The theory is that Major Rockefeller's mind had been affected by the heat during a forced march the day before, and that he had wandered into the Filipino lines or been captured by a scouting party.

REPORT OF CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Gen. Otis cables the following report of casualties:

Killed at Cebu: Twenty-third Infantry, Aug. 25, Sergt. Samuel Darcey; Lance Corporal George Burger, and Joseph Cummings.

Wounded at Tabuan, Negros: Sixth Infantry, Aug. 17, Corporal Ben A. Morton, forehead, severe; Hobart Hain, shoulder, severe; Aug. 19, Corporal George Timmerman, arm, slight; B. Stanislaw Meksa, hip, slight; Terence O'Donnell, cheek, slight.

5,320 New Volunteers Recruited.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—So far 5,320 men have been obtained for the ten new volunteer regiments last authorized, of which number 530 were enlisted yesterday. The full quota of the ten regiments is 13,090 men. The regiment most successful in recruiting is the Thirty-ninth, Col. R. L. Bullard commanding, at Fort Crook, Neb. The enrollment of this regiment is 725.

Gen. Otis Cables for Ammunition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Gen. Otis has cabled the War Department for 5,000,000 rounds of ammunition for the army rifle. This consignment will be sent from San Francisco.

Work on Rockefeller Road Stopped.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 12.—John D. Rockefeller started yesterday the construction of a fine macadam road to his property, on the Gering Brock Road, and the work was stopped by John Webber, President of the village of North Tarrytown, on the ground that the road will leave the Webber property slightly below its level. The matter was considered by the Village Trustees last night, and it was decided by them that the work would be permitted only upon agreement between Messrs. Webber and Rockefeller, under the supervision of the Street Commissioners. Mr. Webber threatens to bring suit for $5,000 damages if the work is continued.

Grand Jury and Perth Amboy Bank.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 12.—The September term of the Middlesex County Court opened to-day, with Justice Gilbert Collins sitting. He charged the Grand Jury strongly on the Valentine case, and urged the necessity of bringing additional indictments if the facts, as presented to them as members of the Grand Jury, warranted such action. The rest of the charge was practically the same that has been made to the Middlesex Grand Jury for a number of years.

Station at Massapequa Looted.

MASSAPEQUA, L. I., Sept. 12.—The railroad station here was looted by thieves last night. The ticket office, baggage room, and freight office were entered and trunks and express packages opened. Everything that could be readily turned into cash was taken. Miss Edith Carpenter, daughter of a retired New York merchant, lost $300 worth of jewels from her trunk. About $500 worth of jewelry was taken from other trunks and packages.

Admiral Sampson Visits Veterans.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 12.—Rear Admiral Sampson made a fraternal visit to the annual meeting of the New Jersey Volunteers of the Civil War, in convention here today. He was received with great enthusiasm and made a short address. He said he was on his way to Philadelphia, and left without visiting the State House.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

W. & J. Sloane

For splendid wearing qualities, richness of color tones and attractiveness of design

SMITH'S WILTON VELVET
SAVONNERIE, AXMINSTER
AND MOQUETTE CARPETINGS

Enjoy a deserved popularity. Our display of these sterling goods has never been more varied and attractive.

Broadway & 19th Street.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

"A.B.SEE" ELECTRIC ELEVATORS

A. B. SEE MFG. CO. Works: 116-124 Front St. 82-92 Pearl St. ALONZO B. SEE WALTER L. TYLER Owners

BROOKLYN, N. Y. Office: 116 Front Street

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Sun rises	5:39	Sun sets	6:13
Moon sets	11:40		

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	12:58	Gov. Isl'd 1:02
H. Gate	2:58	
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	1:36	Gov. Isl'd 1:49
H. Gate	3:45	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arkadia, Ponce	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Germanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tjomo, Barbados, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
U. S. transport —, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vienna, La Plata	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 14.

Columbia, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, —.	.....	11:00 A. M.
Patria, Naples	.....	.....
Peninsular, Azores	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, SEPT. 15.

Camotense, Barbados, &c.	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 16.

Alene, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Homer, La Plata	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lauenburg, Nuevitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orinoco Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 15 for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian Colonies, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 5 and up to Sept. 15 for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, which arrived at Vancouver, are due in New York on the morning of Friday, Sept. 15.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates, Hongkong, Aug. 12; Shanghai, Aug. 15; Yokohama, Aug. 23, and Honolulu, Sept. 3, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer City of Rio Janeiro, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Friday, Sept. 15.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 13.

Athos, Colon, Sept. 6.
Bath City, Swansea, Aug. 31.
Bremen, Bremen, Sept. 3.
Chesapeake, London, Aug. 30.
El Paso, New Orleans, Sept. 8.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Sept. 10.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Sept. 6.
Leona, Galveston, Sept 6.
Manhattan, London, Aug. 31.
Marengo, London, Aug. 30.
New Orleans, New Orleans, Sept. 6.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Sept. 6.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 14.

Chalmette, New Orleans, Sept. 9.
City of Macon, Savannah, Sept. 11.
Masconomo, Cardiff, Aug. 31.
Patria, Hamburg, Sept. 5.
Prins Willem III., Port au Prince, Sept. 8.
San Augustin, Havana, Sept. 10.
Trave, Bremen, Sept. 5.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 15.

Barcelona, Hamburg, Sept. 1.
Fuerst Bismarck, Cherbourg, Sept. 8.
Gairloch, Gibraltar, Aug. 31.
Idaho, Hull, Sept. 3.
Lucania, Liverpool, Sept. 9.
Menantic, Antwerp, Sept. 1.
Norge, Christiansand, Sept. 2.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 16.

Alamo, Galveston, Sept. 9.
Avona, Rotterdam, Sept. 2.
Chicago City, Swansea, Sept. 2.
Deike Rickmers, Gibraltar, Sept. 2.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Sept. 3.
St. Lucia, Southampton, Sept. 9.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 17.

Chateau Lafite, Havre, Sept. 2.
Cuvier, St. Lucia, Sept. 10.
Cynthiana, Stettin, Aug. 30.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Sept. 12.
La Bretagne, Havre, Sept. 9.
Mohawk, London, Sept. 7.

MONDAY, SEPT. 18.

Bolivia, Gibraltar, Sept. 5.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Sept. 7.
Inchmore, Gibraltar, Sept. 4.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Sept. 7.
Tauric, Liverpool, Sept. 8.

Arrived.

SS Brasilia, (Ger.,) Schroeder, Hamburg Aug. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

SS Brasilia, (Ger.,) Schroeder, Hamburg Aug. 31, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 10:25 P. M.

SS Evelyn, Parse, Ponce Aug. 29 and San Juan Sept. 5, with old iron to Miller, Bull & Knowlton. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow Aug. 31 and Moville Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 8:33 P. M. 11th and anchored on account of thick fog.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Long, Savanilla, &c., Aug. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 A. M.

SS British Empire, (Br.,) Biddle, Antwerp Aug. 26, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 11th and anchored on account of storm.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Dann, Antwerp Sept. 2, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS El Monte, Parker, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to T. T. Van Bickle.

SS Havana, Stevens, Havana Sept. 9, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Hamilton, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Parana, (Br.,) Enright, Port Obligado, &c., July 28, with mdse. and passengers to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6:50 P. M.

SS City of

MAZET PROBES RAMAPO DEAL

Mr. Dalton Tells How Little He Knew About the Contract.

HIS VAGUE ENGINEERING IDEAS

Has No Notion How Water Was to be Brought or Delivered.

Says that His Experience as an Engineer Consisted of His Ownership of an Eight-Horse-Power Engine.

What William Dalton, Commissioner of Water Supply, does and does not know about the Ramapo Company, its proposed contract with the city, and the question of municipal water works in general, was in part revealed before the Mazet committee yesterday. The committee met in the County Court House at 10:30 A. M. Mr. Dalton occupied the stand practically all day, and when adjournment was had at 4:30 P. M. his examination had not been concluded.

Richard Croker's appearance as a witness will heighten the interest in to-day's proceedings. President Dutcher, Counsel Edward Lauterbach, and Albert B. Boardman were present yesterday, but they were not called.

When the committee began its examination into the Ramapo scandal Assemblyman Hoffman, on behalf of its Democratic members, demanded that Thomas C. Platt be called to tell what he knows about the scheme.

"The Democrats on this committee," said Mr. Hoffman, "will insist that this Ramapo question be investigated thoroughly from its inception. We believe Thomas C. Platt to be a very important and essential witness, and we insist that, if a subpoena has not already been issued for him, it be done at once."

To this Chairman Mazet responded that it was the committee's intention to investigate the matter with absolute thoroughness.

"Every witness deemed material will be called," he said.

Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, announced that the inquiry would be directed with a view to developing three points, as follows:

1. To show that the Ramapo scheme was plainly in itself a physical impossibility; that, on its face, it was a stock-jobbing operation; that the public officials who aided and abetted it, with that knowledge, ought to be removed by the Mayor, and that if the Mayor failed to do his duty in the matter the responsibility then rested upon an officer higher than Mr. Van Wyck.

2. To ascertain the persons, especially those prominent in official life, who have been behind the scheme.

3. To take advantage of this opportunity to put on record all the available facts regarding the city's water supply, for future use.

William Dalton, Commissioner of Water Supply, was the first witness called, and he remained on the stand, with the exception of two brief intervals, for the rest of the day. Mr. Dalton testified that he had been in the carpenter and wholesale butcher business for thirteen years, and a Tammany district leader for ten years. He had served as President of the Excise Board and as Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

"Had you had any experience in engineering when you accepted your present position?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Yes."

"What did it consist of?"

"I owned an engine at my factory."

"What sort of an engine?"

"An eight-horse power stationary engine. Then I served my trade as a mechanic." Mr. Dalton admitted that he knew nothing of hydraulic engineering, but declared that he had a Chief Engineer in his department, Mr. Birdsall, on whom he relied absolutely.

THE RAMAPO CONTRACT.

"Did Mr. Birdsall advise you to go into the Ramapo contract?"

"No, Sir; not that."

"Well, he did advise you concerning the water supply and talked about the Ramapo Company?"

"He said that we must get water some way, and if there was no other way we would have to get it from the Ramapo Company."

"When did he tell you that the Ramapo contract should be entered into?"

"I cannot say that he so advised me; of course, we would have to get the water from there if we could not get it anywhere else."

"Did he tell you before the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements that you ought to enter into the contract with the Ramapo Company?"

Mr. Dalton would not answer that question. He tried to explain in his own words, but Mr. Moss and Chairman Mazet insisted on his answering the direct question. Finally, Mr. Moss called on Chief Engineer Birdsall, who rose in the audience. Mr. Moss asked him to say whether he had advised Commissioner Dalton, previous to the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements, to go into the Ramapo water contract."

"Not into the Ramapo contract," was the answer. "I did not see the contract, in fact, before that meeting."

Mr. Dalton said he thought his Chief Engineer was mistaken about that.

"Who drew the first Ramapo contract?"

"I don't know. I got it from Mr. Holahan along in 1898. We talked it over with Mr. Lauterbach, the company's counsel, and found it a little loose. Then we took it to the Corporation Counsel. When Mr. Whalen and Mr. Holahan went over it, I was not present, but Mr. Birdsall represented me."

Mr. Dalton said that in order to satisfy themselves that the company could carry out its contract he and Mr. Holahan went up to the Esopus Valley. He took his engineer, Mr. Birdsall, and Mr Holahan took his engineer, Mr. Risse. They were accompanied by Messrs. Nostrand and Jenks, engineers of the Ramapo Company. They spent two days driving through the country.

"What did you see?"

"What did I see? Why, the watersheds, of course."

"What did you find out? What did the watershed look like?"

"Oh, just like any other watershed. We saw a dam with I don't know how many millions of gallons of water flowing over it. I don't remember the name of the dam. I didn't see any reservoirs."

Mr. Dalton explained that he had gone up there to verify what the engineers of the company had said at the public hearing.

"What did you verify?"

"The engineers can answer that."

"Can you answer it?"

"I can't—I won't answer it. I'll leave that to the engineers."

Mr. Dalton could not remember how many reservoir sites he had seen. He said he based the statement in his report that the Ramapo reservoirs could be constructed at comparatively small cost on what the company's engineers had told him. He also said that the Brooklyn engineers had reported that the Ramapo watershed was the cheapest source of water supply. Questions by counsel developed that this report was on the watershed of the Ramapo River, while it was the watershed of the Esopus that Commissioner Dalton had visited.

"You know that the Brooklyn Engineer's report was on the Ramapo River system, and that the Ramapo Water Company's system, which you yourself speak of as a better one, isn't anywhere near that river?"

"I don't know that."

"Did you know that the Brooklyn engineers, when they declared that a cheap supply could be got from the Ramapo system, meant from the Ramapo River?"

"Yes. I believe that those dams could be built cheaply, from what the company's engineers told me as we drove around. There were no borings or surveys made."

Mr. Moss read from Commissioner Dalton's report his statement that "private capital is ready to construct the work."

"Who told you that?" he asked.

"The Ramapo people."

"Who was to furnish the money?"

"I don't know. No, I didn't make any investigation to find out what the company's assets were."

Mr. Dalton admitted that it might take more than the three years named in the contract to build the works required to carry it out. "We might have made that 1903 or 1904 instead of 1902," he reflected.

"Did the company ask you to extend the time for the completion of their contract?"

"They did not."

Mr. Dalton did not think it strange that the company should be satisfied to let the shorter time stand.

THE COMPANY'S ASSETS.

"Was the company worth any money?"

"I don't know. Mr. Holahan and I went into that a little with Mr. Lauterbach."

"What did the company claim to own?"

"They said they had that watershed."

"Did they claim to own it?"

"Well, they had options on it."

Mr. Dalton said he had never inquired to find whether the company owned a foot of land or not. He believed what the company told him, and was satisfied with their $100,000 bond.

Quoting from the Commissioner's report, that "the company has taken all the necessary legal steps to secure the needed water supply," Mr. Moss asked the witness how he knew that.

"I was told so," was the answer.

The Commissioner admitted that the New York and Westchester Water Company had offered to supply any quantity of water at $15 per million, but he declared that they couldn't do what they promised.

The witness declined to admit Mr. Moss's contention that the fact that the Ramapo Company was willing to undertake this stupendous enterprise in two years less time than they possibly could complete it, indicated that they never intended to execute the contract at all, but hoped to "make their pile" by unloading the securities of the company.

"Were the pipes in which this water was to be brought from the Esopus Valley to be on, above, or below the ground when they reached New York?"

"I don't know. That's the engineer's lookout."

"Do you know how those pipes were to cross the river?"

"No. I don't think there was anything about that in the specifications."

"Were any plans or specifications ever shown you?"

"Well, there were some maps."

"How was the water to get under the river?"

"I don't know. I am not an engineer. All I had in mind was to get the water. I didn't care how they got it here."

"Was it not one of your great arguments in favor of this scheme that it would give a pressure equivalent to 300 feet fall at the northern limits of the city? Now, how are they to get that pressure?"

"I don't know that. They were to give bond."

"Where is that elevation to be obtained—in the Esopus Valley or at the northern end of the city?"

"I don't know. That's an engineering question. I can't answer it."

"Don't you know whether this 300-foot fall is to be at the point of delivery?"

"Oh, yes; at the point of delivery."

"And then where would those big steel pipes be? Three hundred feet high in the air?"

"That's a matter for the engineers."

"What would hold them up there?"

"Oh we wouldn't have them up in the air, Mr. Moss. The reservoirs are supposed to be up high."

"I have asked you where this fall was to be," said Mr. Moss, "because this miserable contract leaves that obscure. It stands to reason that, if the pressure is to be up in the hills, it will be lost through friction in eighty-one miles of pipe of a size heretofore not experimented with, and which our engineers do not dare to calculate the workings of. Of course, the pipes would have to be in the air to give this fall, and here arises the question of how the company would make its money, after carrying those great pipes on a trestle from the watershed. It is plain that the whole thing was a stock jobbing swindle. When you consider, Mr. Chairman, the enormous engineering difficulties of this contract, the impossibility of it, you will see that the payment of $200,000,000 in forty years cuts no figure at all."

"But, Mr. Moss," interrupted Commissioner Dalton, "under that contract we may not take over $1,000 worth of water a year if we don't want it."

"And do you expect," answered the counsel, "that with a chance of selling only that much water a year to the city this company would incur the enormous expense of constructing those works?"

Here the Commissioner made a short speech. "Let the Controller come here before me," he exclaimed, "and say what he has said to the papers. Let him show me a better way to get the water we need. If there is no other way, and I don't believe there is, I would still try to put this contract through."

Mr. Dalton said the Mayor had never asked him to drop the contract. Neither had Mr. Croker.

"On the Saturday night after Mr. Croker got back," he said, "he asked me. What's all this talk about Ramapo? Is there anything in it?' I told him yes, that I had looked into it, and believed it to be the best way for us to get the water we needed. He asked me how it stood now. I told him we had been enjoined. He advised me to do what was for the interests of the people."

Mr. Moss called attention to the fact that, under its articles of incorporation, the Ramapo Company would expire in 1937, while, under its contract with the city, it agreed to supply water for forty years from 1902, or until 1942, five years after it goes out of existence.

"HOW ABOUT IT, MR. RAMAPO?"

"Now, Mr. Ramapo," began Mr. Moss—and everybody, even Commissioner Dalton, laughed—"how about that?"

"Humph!" said the Commissioner. "I wasn't aware of that."

"Isn't it plain that the company never expected to carry out this contract?"

Mr. Dalton did not answer.

Here the committee took a recess for luncheon. Mr. Dalton's examination was continued at its reassembling. He again declared that, but for the injunction proceedings, he would bring the Ramapo contract up again, if nothing better presented itself. The defects in the contract, he declared, would have been detected and remedied when it came to be discussed in the Board of Public Improvements.

The witness testified that his report recommending the Ramapo contract was made up by his correspondence clerk from material furnished by himself and from the various engineers' reports. Mr. Moss tried to get the witness to indicate the portions of the report he had inspired, which he did after some hesitation.

"Who told the clerk to say that the Coldbrook reservoir could be made to hold 15,000,000,000 gallons?"

"I did."

"How did you know that was true?"

"The engineers told me."

"What engineers?"

"The company's—and our own."

Further questions developed that when Dalton and Holahan visited the Esopus watershed, their engineers took no instruments and made no measurements.

Again Mr. Moss tried to get the Commissioner to say whether the pressure was to be had by a reservoir of 300 feet elevation in the Esopus Valley or at this city, but Mr. Dalton referred the questions to his engineer.

"I never gave that a thought," he said. "I only know they agreed to deliver water at that pressure, and I understood from Mr. Birdsall that that would be enough to reach the top of the houses on the highest localities in the city."

Mr. Dalton did not see why, if there was a reservoir 300 feet above tide level in the Esopus Valley, it would not still have a 300-foot pressure after it had passed through eighty-one miles of piping.

Mr. Moss read from the contract the provision that the 200,000,000 gallons of water were to be delivered at the junction of the aqueduct and the northern boundary of the city, and asked, "How did you expect to receive that water—turn it right into the aqueduct?"

"That we hadn't got to. There were no plans for that, so far as I know."

"What is the capacity of the Croton aqueduct?"

"I think about 440,000,000 gallons."

"Your report says 380,000,000 for the old and new aqueducts. How many gallons do they deliver now?"

"About 285,000,000."

"Then you have an aqueduct with a capacity of 380,000,000 already delivering 280,000,000. How did you expect it to deliver 200,000,000 more?"

"If the contract had been closed, then the plans would have been made to handle it. It might have gone to Brooklyn."

"But why does the contract specify that the water must be delivered at the aqueduct? Wasn't it intended to go into the aqueduct?"

"We had not got to that. All we wanted was to get the water to the people."

"How were you going to get it to the people?"

"We relied on the engineers for that. We had three years for arranging all that. We would send it where the engineers said it was most needed."

"Suppose you had to take this water to Brooklyn. How could you do it? You know that it would be a great work to make an aqueduct capable of carrying that 200,000,000 gallons of water to Brooklyn. It couldn't be done in three years, could it?"

"Oh, yes, I think so."

Has not your own engineer stated that it would cost $20,000,000 to construct receiving reservoirs and distributing pipes for that 200,000,000 gallons of water?"

"I don't remember his making any such report."

SNEERED AT MR. COLER.

Mr. Moss read from the reports of Controller Coler's engineers, condemning the Ramapo scheme, at which Mr. Dalton visibly sneered. In fact, whenever the Controller's name was mentioned it aroused the Commissioner's choler.

"Do you mean to put the opinions of those men against that of Mr. Birdsall, who gets a salary of $7,000 a year and has had twenty-seven years' experience?" he asked sarcastically.

Mr. Moss pointed out that the contract limited the company to the use of the gravity system, so that, if pumping should be found necessary, they could not be required to do it."

"You're talking about a contract that never was made. That contract might have been changed in many ways before it was finally adopted."

"Ah, I see you are not as strong on the contract as you were this morning?"

"Yes, I am—stronger for it than I ever was, unless I am shown some better way to give us water."

Mr. Dalton said the contract was made for forty years because he thought that was fair to the city and to the company.

"What is the highest amount of water that could be delivered under this contract?"

"As much as we might need."

"No. The contract says 'not exceeding 200,000,000 gallons a day.' Why limit it to that?"

"I don't think it should be limited. I don't believe it is limited."

When the limiting clause had been pointed out to Mr. Dalton he declared that "there are bright men in the board who would have detected that mistake and have corrected it." Mr. Moss expressed doubt whether, after the Corporation Counsel had approved the contract, anybody else could have changed it.

"Suppose you got this water delivered at the northern end of the city at a pressure equivalent to 300 feet elevation, and you turned it into your pipes, what do you suppose would become of them?"

"That is an engineer's problem. Ask Mr. Birdsall."

Referring to the clause of the contract making the Ramapo Company the agent of the city for the execution of its contract, Mr. Moss asked the witness where he got the idea of bestowing all the great powers of the city on an irresponsible company without any property.

"I'm not responsible for the law, Mr. Moss. It was a question of making this contract or letting the people go without water."

Commissioner Dalton said his clerk wrote his annual report for 1898, but that he "stood for" it. He did not explain why he had made no mention of the Ramapo offer or of the need for more water in that report. His report for the first quarter of 1899 was also read, showing an enormous waste of water over the Croton dam, and declaring that all that was needed to give the city all the water it wanted was more storage reservoirs, two of which are now under construction.

Mr. Dalton said that that was an unusually rainy quarter. He produced a typewritten statement which he said was an explanation of the apparent inconsistency of his quarterly report and his special report on the Ramapo contract and which he desired to read. That he was not permitted to do, however.

Counsel called attention to the provision of the contract that, in case of strikes, injunctions, or obstructions to their work for any cause, the time for beginning the delivery of water might be deferred at the option of the company. "Is that a good thing?" he asked.

"Well," said Mr. Dalton, after a pause, "it doesn't sound right. But it's not a contract yet."

"Did you know this company had offered to supply Brooklyn water for $56 per million?"

"I heard of some such offer."

"There is no provision in this contract for measuring the water."

"Well, that was an omission. But it would have been put in in the Board of Public Improvements."

Mr. Moss read aloud the changes made in the original Ramapo contract by Corporation Counsel Whalen, showing that, although Mr. Whalen claimed to have altered it greatly in the city's interests, as a matter of fact the only changes made, except purely verbal ones, were the insertion of "not exceedings" 200,000,000 gallons and of a labor clause.

FALLS BACK ON THE CHARTER.

"Mr. Moss," here put in Commissioner Dalton, "the charter gives me the right to do what I think best to give the people of New York the water they need. That is what I have tried to do. I have nothing to retract. I stand by everything I have done until you or the Controller or somebody else shows me some better plan."

"Is this the first Ramapo job you've had a hand in?"

"What do you mean by 'job'? There are so many definitions. Do you mean is this the first robbery I've had my hand in?' [There was laughter at this.] Honest man first, Democrat afterward, some say," ejaculated Mr. Dalton as he joined in the merriment.

Mr. Dalton then left the stand, and President Bowley of the Borough of Queens was called to tell the story of what Mr. Moss denominated the "first Ramapo." Mr. Bowley told how the municipal water system of Long Island City had been allowed to run to rack, while Commissioner Dalton concluded a contract, without bidding or competition, with the Citizens' Water Company. This, Mr. Bowley declared, was in defiance of the Democratic platform, which called for the public ownership of public franchises.

Mr. Bowley had not concluded his testimony when, at 4:30 P. M., the committee adjourned until 10:30 this morning.

GLEASON ELUDES MAZET.

Sheriff Baker Obtains a Revocation of the Court Order.

The Mazet committee has not succeeded in getting ex-Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason of Long Island City as a witness yet. Instead of complying with the order issued by Supreme Court Justice Jenks of Brooklyn on Monday, to produce Gleason before the committee, Sheriff Baker of Queens County yesterday secured a revocation of the order. Sheriff Baker declined to take the ex-Mayor outside the jail limits of the county on such an order, as it afforded the Sheriff no protection.

Sheriff Baker declares that the only way the Mazet committee can secure Mr. Gleason as a witness is to obtain a writ of habeas corpus from the Supreme Court. He will not take the ex-Mayor outside the jail limits on any form of order, he says.

RAMAPO PLAINTIFF A GRAND JUROR.

Charles E. Keator a Member of the September Body.

It was discovered yesterday that Charles E. Keator of 1,304 Dean Street, Brooklyn, the plaintiff in the injunction suit brought by Controller Coler against Commissioner Dalton and the Board of Public Improvements to prevent the granting of the Ramapo water contract, is a member of the Kings County Grand Jury for September, sworn in by Justice Aspinall on Monday. Mr. Keator's name was entered upon the Commissioner of Jurors' records and upon the Grand Jury list as "Keaton."

The mistake was not discovered until after Mr. Keator had been sworn in. Assistant District Attorney Van Cott said yesterday that it was a singular coincidence, when the Ramapo business was before the public, that a man so closely identified with the efforts to prevent the grab should have been called to serve on a Grand Jury which might think it its duty to investigate the matter.

Mr. Van Cott, however, said that he did not believe that the Kings County Grand Jury would undertake such an investigation. If any question concerning the Ramapo matter came before the Grand Jury, he said, Mr. Keator would not be disqualified from voting on it.

LOOKS BETTER FOR MR. MAZET.

Opposition to His Re-election to the Assembly Has Weakened.

The active opposition to Assemblyman Robert Mazet in the Nineteenth District seems to have weakened since Monday. Mr. Croker's declaration that Tammany Hall is ready to consider a coalition with the Citizens' Union to elect a Democrat that would be acceptable to the organization gave the fight some vigor.

Two things happened yesterday, however, that turned the tide toward Mr. Mazet. Some of the leaders of Tammany Hall said that the organization has no idea of forming an alliance of any kind with the Citizens' Unionists, and, according to Isaac H. Klein of the union, Perez M. Stewart, who was once elected on that ticket, is not inclined to make the race.

On the other hand, the Republicans are preparing to give Mr. Mazet their strongest support, for the reason that they want him to present the report of the investigating committee. The Republican organization would look upon Mr. Mazet's defeat as a popular rebuke to the investigation, and it will strain every point to insure his re-election.

He was elected by a good majority, and the Democrats and Citizens' Unionists realize that it will be difficult to overcome it, especially as the Republicans are going to make the return of Mr. Mazet a test of their strength as well as an indorsement of the legislative investigation.

WOODRUFF ON NATIONAL TICKET

Lieutenant Governor Won't Deny He is Willing to Take Second Place.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, who returned to Brooklyn from the Adirondacks on Monday night, when questioned yesterday with reference to the suggestion that he be nominated for the Vice Presidency in 1900, would not say that he desired the office. He would not deny, however, that he would accept the nomination if it was offered him.

"I will only say," said Mr. Woodruff, "that every good Republican desires Mr. Hobart to have the renomination if he is able to take it, and no good Republican would become a candidate until every effort had been made to get Mr. Hobart to run again.

"As for the situation in Kings County, I believe the regular organization will carry every Assembly district without any difficulty. I find no dangerous opposition in my ward. I will do all I can to bring about harmony, but in any event I do not believe a single district will go against me."

Mr. Woodruff will return to his camp in the Adirondacks this evening, and will put in another week there.

CALLS MR. COLER A GREAT MAN.

Henry Watterson Meets the Controller at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Two prominent Democrats met at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. They were Henry Watterson of Kentucky and Bird S. Coler of New York. The Kentuckian was greatly impressed by the New Yorker, and said:

"I have been making it my business for years to discover great men. My first was Samuel J. Tilden.

"Young man, you are the greatest for years that I know of. You have made a lasting reputation. The West is particularly enthusiastic because you are a Western man, and I am especially glad because you are a protege of my old associate, in the fight for tariff reform, William R. Morrison.

"'Old Horizontal Bill' is as proud of you as if you were his son."

The Controller blushed, and then he and the Colonel "smiled."

NEW YORK COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Orlando Beede was renominated to-day for the Assembly by the Essex County Republican Convention, held at Elizabethtown. Albert W. Shields was nominated for County Treasurer, Victor W. Prime for County Clerk, and Alberti D. Smith for Superintendent of the Poor.

BINGHAMTON, Sept. 12.—Jotham P. Allds of Norwich was renominated for member of Assembly by the Chenango County Republican Convention, held to-day at Norwich.

REPUBLICAN DEAD-LOCK IN OHIO

Convention at Martin's Ferry Casts Fifty-six Fruitless Ballots.

MARTIN'S FERRY, Ohio, Sept. 12.—The Sixteenth Ohio Republican Congressional Convention opened here this morning, and the expected deadlock has occurred. The first ballot resulted as follows: Weems, 61; Gill, 52; Hollingsworth, 31; Fimple, 19; Butler, 2; Mansfield, 1.

There was no change until the seventeenth ballot, when Weems lost two votes from his home county, Belmont, which went to Hollingsworth. Then the convention adjourned.

At the night session Weems regained the two votes, and the last and fifty-sixth ballot resulted just as the first one did.

A 9 P. M. the convention adjourned for the day. The struggle apparently is to be prolonged indefinitely. Each candidate says his supporters are with him to the finish.

FALL RIVER MILL SITUATION.

Owners Have Now Only to Choose Between the Barrow Offer and Forming a Local Syndicate.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 12.—The events of the past twenty-four hours have served to simplify the mill situation here greatly. The owners of stock have now only to choose between the offer of Barrow, Wade, Gutnrie & Co. and the formation of a local syndicate for the consolidation of the various plants. Both the Green and the Flint-Wood offers are ineffective in so far as consolidation is concerned, the latter having been merged in the Barrow offer, and the former not being seriously considered at this time. William M. Wood came into the city at about 5 o'clock last night and met more than a dozen Treasurers by chance in the office of C. V. S. Remington. With but very little preliminary discussion he launched his plans. In a statement which he made to the reporters Mr. Wood said he had come to the conclusion that should the Flint-Wood syndicate compete in the market with the Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co. syndicate for the mills, the final result would be a defeat for the project—neither party being able to effect a combination. He believes this result would be decidedly against the best interests of the present shareholders of the various mills. He has in consequence, he said, prevailed upon Mr. Flint and his associates to co-operate with the Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co. syndicate, but in so doing he has arranged to take good care of the interests of Fall River.

In regard to the so-called Green movement to make a combination of cotton mills, it is understood that interest in the same has practically closed as far as Fall River is concerned.

Mr. Wood was asked by some Treasurers how he was going to insure the retention of local management, and he said he proposed to embody in the by-laws a clause that would provide for the election of a Board of Directors whose majority should reside in the city, and who should say how the Treasurers or managers should be selected. He was of opinion that very little change, if any, was desirable in the management. A central office would be necessary, and in most details his plans did not differ from those that have been published as being included in the Barrow plan.

It has been definitely learned that the men who were present at yesterday's meeting were not those who are known to be close to the Barrow movement. For this reason the meeting is looked upon as one antagonistic to that movement, but not all who were present are in opposition to it.

THE CONFERENCE ON TRUSTS.

Many Delegates in Chicago for the Opening Session To-day.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock the conference called by the Civic Federation of Chicago to discuss the question of trusts and combinations will be called to order in Central Music Hall by Franklin N. Head, President of the Civic Federation. Delegates to the conference began to come in yesterday, and to-day there was a continuous stream of arrivals from all parts of the country.

It is expected that nearly 400 delegates will be present at the first session, while later in the week the attendance of labor leaders, capitalists, merchants, lawyers, and men prominent in political life is expected to reach at least 500.

Delegates to the Trust Conference.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 12.—Gov. Voorhees to-day appointed the New Jersey delegates to the coming Chicago trust conference. The men selected are Attorney General Grey, Senator McDermott of Jersey City, Edward Keasby of Newark, Eugene Stephenson of Paterson, and Henry H. Isham of Elizabeth. The Governor also named as delegates to the National Prison Reform Convention, to be held at Hartford Sept. 22 to 27, State Prison Keeper Moore, Supervisor E. J. Anderson, Chaplain George H. Maddock, and six members of the Board of Prison Inspectors.

Suspicious.

"This is a snap shot of an express train going at the rate of sixty-five miles an hour."

"It's remarkably lifelike. But why does the smoke rise straight up from the engine, instead of extending back over the train in a long line?"

"Well—er—the picture was taken so quick it hadn't time to do that, you know."—Chicago Tribune

CAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE

Do Not Worry.
Let Not Your Minds Be Troubled.

UCANBEZ

(You Can Be Easy.)

This is a shoe for men. Our very latest idea. Price

$5.00

In Black Calf, calf lined double sole; Black Kid, calf lined double sole; Black Kid cork sole, Black Kid single sole.

Come and ask for it. It is absolutely the grandest shoe in the world. The feet experience neither sorrow nor pain in them, no chafing or bruising. They are the greatest shoe to be active, to get around, to hustle, to be successful in, that was ever put together. The feet never tire, never ache, but go all day and every day without discomfort or weariness. These shoes are a delight for the feet. Try them.

Men and Women's Golf and Riding Boots, also Coachmen's Boots, and all kinds of Yachting and Sporting Boots and Shoes for men and women.

New Fall catalogue mailed free on application.

6th Ave., Cor. 20th St.

THOUGHT COLLECTOR A SPY.

St. Pierre Smugglers Drove a French Customs Official Away.

HALIFAX, Sept. 12.—A dispatch from Sydney, Cape Breton, says J. Ferry of Paris arrived there to-day on the steamer Propatria from St. Pierre, Miquelon, at which place he is Collector of Customs. He was charged there with being a spy in the pay of the Canadian Government.

On a recent occasion he received the sum of $1,500 in gold, which he deposited in a bank. Upon request he explained that the money was a remittance from a member of his family. The authorities demanded a better explanation and the people made threats against him, and on Saturday he was assaulted in the street. The steamer Propatria happened to be moored to the dock, and in it he sought refuge, with the townspeople in pursuit.

On Sunday morning the Propatria sailed for Sydney, having on board Mr. Ferry, who will proceed to-morrow for Quebec to lay his grievance before the French Consul there. Mr. Ferry was hanged three times in effigy in St. Pierre Saturday night. He was charged with being in the pay of the Ottawa Government for the purpose of giving information that would lead to the capture of the persons engaged in the extensive smuggling carried on with the Canadian Provinces. St. Pierre being the headquarters of the business. Recently several seizures of contraband cargoes have caused the St. Pierre people, who derive great profits fom the handling of smuggled liquors and tobacco, to believe a spy was reporting their operations.

CONSUL AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

Disapproves of Mr. McKinley's Policy and Resigns at Bremen.

BREMEN, Sept. 12.—The Wieser Zeitung says that Louis Lange, Jr., United States Consul in Bremen, has resigned his post because of his disapproval of what he characterizes as the "imperialistic policy of the McKinley Administration," which he has attacked in his Chicago newspaper, Die Rundschau, a Lutheran weekly.

SHATTUC SAYS "COPPERHEAD."

Replies to Edward Atkinson and Refuses to Retract Anything.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 12.—In reply to another letter from Edward Atkinson of Boston, representative of the anti-imperialists, Congressman W. B. Shattuc of this city has written a lengthy communication refusing to retract anything in his former correspondence. He denounces all whose sharpshooting is from the rear, and closes thus:

"The war is the people's war. They inaugurated it, and they will stand by the Administration which is endeavoring to carry out their will that the rebellion be suppressed and order restored in the Philippine Islands without regard to the bullets in front and the snapping copperheads like you in the rear.

"Congress and not the President will in due time determine what kind of government should be established in the Philippines, but this question will never be definitely settled while our Government is confronted by an armed force."

YONKERS POLICE SCANDAL.

Witnesses Promised Protection in the Coming Investigation.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 12.—In accordance with Mayor Sutherland's communication to the Police Commissioners of Yonkers, a special meeting was held to-night by the Commissioners. Resolutions were adopted calling for a public meeting to be held on Sept. 27 at 3 P. M. The resolution states that the meeting will be called for the purpose of making an investigation into the alleged irregularities of the Police Department.

It also requests that any person having knowledge of facts detrimental to the efficiency of the Police Department, and can substantiate the facts with an affidavit, will also be present. The resolution says they need not fear that any harm will be done their business interests.

The issuing of the resolution was caused by a rumor about town that some of the saloon keepers were afraid to appear, fearing their business interests would be ruined if they attended the meeting and told what they knew.

PENSION SHARKS DENOUNCED.

Judge Clark Says Their Vocation Ought to be Suppressed.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 12.—Judge C. D. Clark of the United States Circuit Court, which is in session here, severely condemned pension attorneys in his charge to the Grand Jury to-day. He denounced them as the members of a trade in which there was not so much done to aid honorable and worthy soldiers as to cause to be maintained the grossest of frauds.

Judge Clark referred to the recent exposures of pension frauds made before his committee at Nashville, saying that in some instances the transactions brought to light were a disgrace to civilization. He said he believed it was doubtful if any other Government would suffer such a burden of fraud as the people of the United States were bearing, and added it would be a happy day when the law eliminated the vocation of the pension attorney.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Flags and Banners

Here's where we mix patriotism with business. We know that the unprecedented demand would send prices bounding before Dewey landed. We bought large quantities many weeks ago. You are to enjoy the benefit of our thrift and forethoughtfulness. Our prices are not governed by ruling rates. In many instances they are less than the manufacturers charge.

The old town should be swathed, enveloped, enwrapped in the tri-colors. Let flags and banners wave above the pageants—let them float and flutter from every available point. Robe Gotham in red-white-and-blue. We'll help you. For example:—

Silk Flags, mounted on fine stained sticks, 12x18 in. 17c.; 16x24 in. 27c.; 24x36 in. 51c.

Silk Flags, to be worn in buttonholes, 5x7 in. 3c.; 7x10 in. 5c.

All-wool Bunting Flags, warranted best standard quality. Made by the same manufacturer who supplies the National Government. The blue ground is made in one piece, and each flag is bound and securely reinforced at the corners.

$1.33	for Flags 3x5 ft.		$3.46	for Flags 6x10 ft.	
$1.83	for Flags 4x6 ft.		$4.77	for Flags 8x12 ft.	
$2.71	for Flags 5x8 ft.		$6.27	for Flags 8x15 ft.	
$3.16	for Flags 6x9 ft.		$8.86	for Flags 12x18 ft.	

Bunting Flags, very heavy cotton, fast colors, suitable for lavished decorations, 5x8 ft. $1.24; 8x12, ft. $2.73.

Bunting Flags, heavy cotton, bound, halyard and six-feet stick, 24x36 in. 24c.

Bunting Flags, extra heavy cotton, mounted on eight-feet poles, complete with halyards, 32x48 in. 43c.

Bunting Flags, mounted on sticks, 16x24 in. 10c.; 24x36 in. 12c.

American Banners, complete with rods and cords, 24x36 in. 12c.

Dewey Banners, complete with rods and cords, very low at 19c.

Flag Poles with halyards, 8 ft. 26c., 10 ft. 33c. and 12 ft. 39c. Larger sizes in stock.

Household Linens.

Our Linen buyer has not been back from Ireland many days. He and numerous of his trophies arrived simultaneously. His trading in Belfast and Dublin was exceptionally successful. We print a little list that represents incontestable proof of our Linen leadership. These prices are matchless and the qualities are all right. Every piece is pure flax. Our guarantee covers that point.

800 dozen Huckaback Towels, all-linen, heavy and hemmed, 15c. value, at 11c

350 dozen Huckaback Towels, all-linen, very fine, hand-hemmed, 25c. value, at 17c.

400 dozen Damask Towels, nicely fringed, size 22x48 in., 25c. value, at 18c.

500 dozen Huckaback Towels, hemstitched, size 22x40 in., 30c. value, at 19c.

300 dozen Doylies, all-linen, hemstitched, size 18 in. square, $2.25 value, at $1.44.

100 dozen Table Scarfs, fancy colored centers, size 16x53 in., 35c. value, at 24c

75 dozen hemstitched Table Squares, size 36x36 in., $1.10 value, at 79c.

48 pieces all-linen full-bleached German Table Damask, twelve handsome patterns, 60 in. wide, 55c. value, at 44c.

36 pieces all-linen half-bleached Scotch Table Damask, eight elegant designs, 58 in. wide, 50c. value, at 39c.

The Blanket Sale.

The 1899 Blanket sale is a repetition of former successes. Once again we vindicate our claims of underselling competition. We print news of Blanket bargains and omit sophistry. You do not pine for arguments and logic. Prices are more to your liking—low prices. Here they are:

White Blankets, 10-4 size, strictly all wool, $2.49, $3.29 and $3.74.

White Blankets, 10-4 size, California wool, very finely finished, $4.99.

White Blankets, 11-4 size, Eastern wool, $2.41 and $3.44.

White Blankets, 11-4 size, all wool, $2.99 and $3.74.

White Blankets, 11-4 size, California finish, $3.74, $4.69 and up to $11.99.

White Blankets, 11-4 size, California finish, extra heavy, silk binding, great variety of borders, $5.63, $6.24, $8.13, $9.24 and $10.32.

Gray Blankets, 10-4 size, $1.69, $2.04 and $3.16.

Scarlet Blankets, 10-4 size, $1.99 and $2.99. Strictly all wool, $3.44.

Sept. Shirt Sale

Our Shirt department has staunch adherents. We appreciate their allegiance. We are not going to engross resolutions of thanks. That would be perfunctory. We'll demonstrate our sincerity by a series of superlative values instead of a succession of platitudes. That's more practical and effective. The following offerings are still more wonderful when you remember that the cost of everything in a Shirt has advanced during the past few weeks. You'd never know it by our prices.

Men's Unlaundered Shirts, body made of good, heavy muslin; pure linen bosom, set in, not merely tacked or patched on; reinforced back and front; flat felled seams throughout; extension facings; patent gussets; tape necktie holder; patent collar button protector; well sewed, cut full and perfect fitting, 28c.

Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirts, body made of Utica muslin; three-ply, 1700 count pure linen set-in bosom, felled seams and patent extension facings throughout; reinforced back and front, patent collar button protector; tie tape on neck-band, 60c. value, at 38c.

Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirts, body made of Utica, Nonpareil, or New York Mills muslin; three-ply 1900 count pure linen set-in bosom; hand-made button-holes; felled seams and patent extension facings; button protector and tie tape on neck-band; 75c. value, at 48c.

Men's Unlaundered Shirts, made of Utica nonpareil muslin in our own factory, three-ply solid linen bosoms, hand worked button and eyelet holes, furnished with every modern improvement; we have manufactured and sold these shirts for over twenty years and have strengthened and bettered them whenever possible; competition never has and never will equal them; our price, 68c.

60c. Night Shirts at 39c.

Men's Night Shirts, made of good heavy muslin, cut extra full in body 52 in. long, neatly trimmed with fast-colored imported woven braid, al sizes up to 20, worth 60c., at 39c.

Men's Night Shirts, made of good heavy flannette, choice variety of colors in pretty stripes, cut full and long, full felled seams and gussets, worth 60c., at 39c.

Men's Underwear.

The regular seasonal change has occurred. The stock is thick with evidences of cooler weather. You'd best heed the sharp atmospheric hint that admonishes you to doff thin, light-weight underwear. We make it astonishingly easy for you to do so. One quotation is sufficient to catch the price drift

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.
GERMANY, Mainz: Gaarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY, per Month	$0.50
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, per Year	1.50
SATURDAY, with Review of Books and Art, per Year	1.00
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65

For postage to foreign countries add 75 cents per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

A WESTERN VIEW OF MORALS.

We commend to the study of The Sun the words which we cite below from The Portland Oregonian. It is the opinion of our meticulous contemporary—in nothing so delightfully exacting as in matters of style—that a statutory declaration of the gold standard by Congress would be "tautology." There are several millions of men in the United States who, after the experience of the past score of years, think that there are worse things for business than "tautology." With these The Oregonian agrees, and it also believes in this case the vital interests of the country demand precisely the same line of action from the Republican Party as do sound morals.

After quoting from an interview with Mr. DAWES, the Controller of the Currency, his approval of a law setting apart definitely and specifically a reserve of gold and a provision that legal tenders once redeemed shall not be paid out again except for gold, The Oregonian says:

> No friend of honest money will cavil at this honest effort to ameliorate our currency difficulties, however uncertain it is in radical reform. But when Mr. DAWES offers it as "more decisive than any mere formal gold-standard declaration on the part of Congress could possibly be," he speaks not as a reformer, but as a politician. The country will so interpret his utterance, and will justly conclude that the President is afraid of going before the country with an honest declaration for the gold standard in terms. Such counsel should not prevail, for it means cowardice and faithlessness. The reason why Republican politicians are afraid of the word "gold" is the very reason why it should be forced upon their trembling lips. Good faith in this matter has passed beyond the stage of expediency. It is a question of morals.

This, it will be noticed, is not the opinion of an Eastern organ of Republicanism. It is the opinion of a strong and energetic journal in a State where the fight with inflation has been a hand-to-hand one, and where the issue has often been doubtful. But in Oregon and the West, more than in many of the Eastern States, perhaps, the sound-money men are tenacious, clear in their convictions, and practical in the application of them. They realize better than we can what is involved in the fight they have been forced to make. They have no idea of wavering when they are so near a lasting triumph and having to do their work all over again whenever a turn in the course of business shall again arouse the discontented and the demagogues. And they are right.

FRANCE BEFORE THE WORLD.

The Emperor of Germany adopted the precise "psychological moment" for bearing his testimony to the innocence of DREYFUS. Although that evidence was not technically "before" the court-martial which condemned the unhappy and innocent man, nobody doubts that it was known to every one of the Judges, and nobody can doubt that the refusal to accept the volunteered word of the German Government will be bitterly resented in Germany. When the testimony was volunteered and before it was known that it would be disregarded, we took occasion to say that the rejection of it would form an "international complication" much more serious than any that MERCIER and his accomplices had pretended as an excuse for their concealments of the truth. That this is felt in France to be true we may infallibly infer from the promptitude with which the French Minister of Foreign Affairs has "semi-officially" contradicted a statement that he had forwarded the official statement of Germany to the court-martial. There can thus be no diplomatic proceedings over the rejection of the Emperor's testimony. Indeed, there could have been none in any case. But that all Germany will resent the national insult involved in the shameful verdict is made plain by the comments of the German press. A sentimental injury of this kind is apt to have more serious international consequences than would have a material injury to which insult had not been added.

This new complication is the worse for France because the old complications were in the way of being effaced by time. Even the loss of Alsace-Lorraine is by no means so burning a question in France as it was in 1880 or even in 1890, and the Kaiser has of late been displaying the most anxious desire to conciliate France. That an acceptance of the Dreyfus verdict would be regarded by him as an insult is another reason why the French Government should not allow the verdict to take effect. But Germany is by no means the only country in which the action of the court-martial is likely to be seriously resented. It is not quite clear what is meant by describing as "semi-official" the announcement from Budapest that "a movement is on foot against sending exhibits to the Paris Exposition of 1900." It seems to mean that the Hungarian Government is in sympathy with that movement. If that be the case it is to be expected that the interest of other Governments in the exposition will flag and die out, whether or not they find it proper to make announcement of the fact.

Certainly there can be no mistaking the opinion of this country or of Great Britain, and these are the two countries in which Governments are most readily responsive to opinion. The general American opinion was hastily and bitterly expressed by a correspondent of our own who suggested, as soon as the verdict was announced, that we should insist upon exercising a "Consular jurisdiction" in France in cases in which the rights of our citizens are concerned, as is the practice of civilized nations in dealing with uncivilized, that is, with nations in which the local tribunals cannot be trusted to administer justice. Without doubt France has placed herself in that category, and such a demand would be the logical rejoinder to the verdict. But international affairs are not conducted in accordance with strict logic, and of course we shall not resort to that extreme measure.

On the other hand, it is certain that the great majority of American citizens are anxious to show in some practical way their indignation and resentment at the outrage at Rennes, and that Congress is ready to give effect to this desire. The meetings already held are the precursors of more like them. These meetings seem to have been organized not by those who might be expected to sympathize with DREYFUS on the score of his religion, but by disinterested lovers of justice; and they will of course have the more influence on that account. The example will be followed. If Congress were now in session it is very unlikely that an appropriation of a single dollar could be had for the representation of this country at Paris. So much has in effect been said already by several leading members of Congress. When Congress meets again, unless the injustice done at Rennes shall in the meantime have been corrected or nullified, it is very likely that an effort will be made to have the unexpended balance of the appropriation covered back into the Treasury. Such a course would be entirely unwarranted, since France has neither insulted nor injured us. But it is not to be expected that the Government will trouble itself to encourage unwilling and disgusted private persons to become exhibitors.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

The old saying, of which we have all been rather proud than otherwise, that in the United States it is "but three generations from shirtsleeves to shirtsleeves" has been conspicuously falsified in the history of the Vanderbilt family. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT may not have died as rich as his father, only part of whose fortune he inherited, though that is by no means certain. What is certain is that he has died richer than he became under his father's will, and richer than his grandfather died, the founder of the family, that he has died one of the richest, perhaps the very richest, of the rich men of America.

Nobody needs to be told that this result could not have been attained without intelligent personal attention on his own part. Conceivably, indeed actually, a rich man whose income is derived from rentals may see his fortune "grow up with the country," or with the city, without doing anything on his own part to increase it. This is the kind of man who excites the disgust of the followers of HENRY GEORGE, and when such a man expatriates himself and spends abroad an income which has neither been made, nor to the extent of a single dollar increased, by any exertion of his own, but has been made and increased by the efforts of the community, their disgust knows no bounds. But in a fortune made and increased in the business of transportation it is not so. There are watchful rivals. There is competition carried on even under the forms of combination. There, if the man in charge of a great property happens to be a lunatic, as has happened, or a mere pleasure seeker, as has also happened, the advantages of his inherited position gradually disappear. The fact that "the Vanderbilt system" is a more important factor in the traffic of this country than it was under the old Commodore, or than it was under "WILLIAM H.," is conclusive proof of the care and skill with which the property has been administered. The fact that when the responsible manager of these vast interests passes away he has so distributed his responsibility that his death can scarcely be said to give a shock to the market for his shares is proof not only of his own wisdom, but of the beneficence of the dispositions which the law wisely empowers him to make.

It was very fortunate for Mr. VANDERBILT that he should not have grown up with the notion that he was to be a rich man, that he should have grown up with the notion that he had to earn his own living. For it is to this expectation and to the habits that are formed of it, that all the masculine virtues are due. Without this stimulus of necessity the majority of mankind would be pretty poor creatures. True, there are men so formed that they can make for themselves an idea of duty which supersedes necessity as the mother of the virtues. But we need only look over the roster of any hereditary aristocracy of Europe or of the hereditary plutocracy of this country to see how rare they are. "I would not," said the German philosopher, "I would not for much money have had much money in my youth." And in this saying he compressed the observation of mankind. The same notion is the moral of RUDYARD KIPLING'S "Captains Courageous," a book which ought to be in the hands of every American millionaire. Mr. VANDERBILT had this great advantage of "bearing the yoke in his youth." Possibly his character would have withstood the ordeal of a bringing-up as the heir apparent to many millions. At any rate, that ordeal was spared him. And at any rate, the resulting character was very fine. Until he was disabled by illness, no clerk, no brakeman, in his employ worked so hard as he. In his Newport palace there was a little plain office in which the master of millions wrestled with the cares he could not escape. No "government" ever devised by man could have distributed his income with so conscientious and intelligent a care as he distributed it himself. His benevolence was not a matter of impulse, but of duty, and accordingly his great and numerous benefactions, made always after taking anxious counsel, "are likely to last." He has left behind him no more conscientious business man, no rich man more conscious of his stewardship, no better American citizen. And he takes with him to the grave the sorrowful respect of all who knew him.

SOME NAVAL REASONS.

Some of the news about the assignments to duty by the Navy Department are perplexing. Rear Admiral SAMPSON, we are assured by those who appear to enjoy the confidence of the Bureau of Navigation, was designated to command the Boston Navy Yard because he desired that command, and Rear Admiral SCHLEY was refused the European station because it was not considered necessary to reorganize it and because he asked to have it. Rear Admiral REMEY, who asked for the North Atlantic Station, and was held to be entitled to it, is set aside for Rear Admiral FARQUHAR, who did not ask for it, was not expected to get it, and is to have it. If Rear Admiral PICKING had not opportunely died, it seems that the Bureau of Navigation would have been compelled to keep Rear Admiral SAMPSON indefinitely afloat and in command of the North Atlantic Squadron because there was no shore duty "important" enough for the man who first destroyed CERVERA'S fleet at Santiago and then kindly presented it to the country as a Fourth of July gift. And now Rear Admiral REMEY is said to be thought of as the commander of the European Station that is refused to Rear Admiral SCHLEY! The assignments may be made in good faith, but the explanations of them seem to suggest a trace of aversion for, not to say hostility to, a Rear Admiral who certainly assisted in making that Fourth of July gift possible.

ENLARGE THE CHANNELS.

For about five days of last week all traffic through the St. Mary's River route to and from Lake Superior, both north and south, was blocked by the sinking of a steamer across the Hay Lake channel. As it happened, the largest steamer on the great lakes was disabled by the breaking of its steering gear, ran into a cliff, came to a sudden stop, and was so broken by the ramming of a schooner in tow that the steamer sunk across the channel in such a way as to interrupt all traffic until the wreck was removed.

The cost of this accident was out of all proportion to the expense of repairing the ship after it had been removed from the channel, the wrecking bill being about $100,000. The season of navigation is approaching a close. Every available floating thing on the lakes has been for weeks used with all the speed that can be got out of it to carry lake freights. The demand for iron ore on Lakes Erie and Michigan, to meet the almost insatiable request for pig iron, has, with the eager request for carriers for the grain seeking a good market, sent freight rates up to such figures that shippers are looking forward to a season of profits the like of which they have not enjoyed in years.

In the very height of a season so promising comes the disaster to the Douglass Houghton. It not only stopped that vessel and her consort, it arrested for five days the movements of all vessels destined to or out of Lake Superior. Two hundred vessels were immediately affected by it—a fleet that stretched out for forty miles, that was loaded with 300,000 tons of ore for the lower ports, with 11,000,000 feet of lumber, and with 900,000 bushels of grain. Under the high-presure conditions that have been prevailing, it is believed to be out of the question to catch up with the indirect loss entailed by this detention.

The railroads cannot be relied upon for relief. Although the rail rates are referred to as lower than the prevailing lake rates, the roads are all so fully employed that they afford no prospect of relief. The railroads could not begin to meet the request for iron ore that the lake steamers have been doing their best, at the best rates they could get, to satisfy. The vessel owners are absorbing a large share of the profits made possible by the natural and the speculative rise in iron. They probably regret this unfortunate accident as much as the shippers, who may be obliged to suffer another increase of rates as the result of increased competition for early deliveries.

Already there is reported to be a movement on foot to obtain from Congress the enlargement of the Hay Lake channel. It is estimated that it will cost from five to ten millions of dollars to give a channel of double the present width and with twenty feet of water at the point where the sinking of the Houghton across the channel arrested an enormous business. The loss estimated to have been caused by the interruption of traffic for five days was $1,000,000. The expenditure of $5,000,000 for a wider channel, or even of twice that amount, would be a wise use of money, and a wise Congress would be justified in using it even if it were necessary to disappoint a good many demands for the enlarging and deepening of streams that might be macadamized to greater National advantage.

But if the proposed enlargement of the channel be authorized, it will not change the situation this year. An increase of the lake fleet is to be made, but business men say that it will not be adequate to meet the promise of the next year, when there is to be a great movement of grain and a continuation of the ore movement that has been so great a feature of this year's lake traffic.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

Col. PARTRIDGE, Commissioner of Public Works, has issued a circular to the officials along the line of the canals, calling their attention, on the eve of the approaching campaign, to the provisions of the civil service law forbidding the use of patronage or the promise of it to influence political action. He directs all his subordinates to make a careful study of the law and warns them that they will be held to strict obedience to it. He also expresses his disapproval of political activity on the part of those engaged in the service of the State.

In this the Commissioner is carrying out the avowed and firmly held purpose of the administration of Gov. ROOSEVELT. The Governor has shown by his acts, as well as declared repeatedly, that he regards the spoils system as the root of the evils that have crowded on each other in the management of the public works of the State. These evils are very great. A large amount of money has been wasted. The taxpayers have in effect been robbed, since their contributions to the Treasury have not been used to secure the ends for which they were given. Not only has an important public work been delayed, but its completion has been seriously imperiled. The burdens of the poor, who have to give far more in proportion to their means to the tax gatherer than the rich, have been made heavier. The vast business interests of the State have been impeded. The prosperity of the City and of the State of New York and their share in the trade of the country have been diminished and their future threatened. And all this has resulted from the pestilent practice of using the offices and employments of the State as the spoils of party politics.

In the passage of the civil service law which was so earnestly promoted by Gov. ROOSEVELT much was done to eradicate this source of mischief. So far as the subordinate positions are concerned the faithful enforcement of this law—and the Governor will see that it is faithfully enforced during his term and by the officials of his appointment—will secure the employment of men for the work they can and will do for the State and not from political favoritism. And it is not to be doubted that this will prove a good beginning which may lead to great things in the future. But, after all, the future rests with the people. They will get only what they insist on having. At present there is but a small minority backing the Governor in his attempt to establish the system of honesty and decency in the affairs of the State. The mass of even his own party are indifferent. The active workers are suspicious and hostile. The leaders give him just so much support as they think they must. His hold over them lies in the fear that he will appeal to the people against them if they give him a clear issue for such an appeal. It is a curious fight he is making and a tough one. At times he weakens himself by a display of partisan spirit such as he made at Hornellsville, but on the whole what an admirable struggle he is engaged in! He ought to have the support of all honest and sensible men.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Discussion of the street sign problem threatens to go on indefinitely—possibly because the municipal officials who have the solution of the problem in hand seem to be paying no attention whatever to public opinion, and to be heeding neither criticism nor suggestion. Beyond question the recent twisting about of the signs has annoyed many people, and enraged not a few. It is also true that it is utterly unfair and unreasonable to condemn the new system while its application is incomplete, and while the seeker after a sign is in doubt, when he finds it, whether to read it in the old fashion or the young one. We still believe that when the innovation has spread all over the city, and when every resident is familiar with it, complaint will cease and appreciation of the change as an improvement will become general. We are willing to admit that merely to turn the street lamps a quarter way around is a cheap and unsatisfactory device, good so far as it goes, but not going far enough. If each panel of the sign were legibly inscribed with the names of both the parallel and the cross street, such slight possibility of misunderstanding as remained could be removed by placing a hand or an arrow at each end of the name parallel with the street. Were this done, the convenience of people afoot and in the street cars would be equally well served, and the expense for the additional lettering would be inconsequential. It is a misfortune that a matter as important as this one should have been settled—or unsettled, to approach accuracy more closely—without careful consideration of the advantages and disadvantages incidental to every one of a dozen systems that might be devised, any of them decidedly better than the so-called natural method. In reality, it was no more natural than any of its rivals. What would have happened if the officials of the elevated railway had ornamented each of their stations with signs bearing avenue names instead of cross street names? They assumed that their patrons wanted to know where to get off, not the name of the thoroughfare on which they were riding. For the passengers in the street cars no such assumption was ever made until very recently, and now a lot of the folks whom it benefits are clamoring for the former neglect!

—When PALOMA SCHRAM, after much preparatory heralding as an infant prodigy, exhibited here her powers as a piano player, the musical critics immediately decided that her work was but very moderately remarkable, even for a child so young, while the small portion of the musical public attracted by her first performance, considered it pathetic rather than interesting, and as a result the people who were exploiting her slender talents—possibly enough with the best of intentions—soon departed for regions where the potentialities of the piano are less well understood and the standards of taste less exacting. They went to the Pacific Coast, and thence, for some time, reports of little PALOMA'S marvelous achievements have been coming in quick succession. Now arrives a report of a different sort—that the child has completely broken down, both mentally and physically, under the stress of overwork and excitement, and that the wreck of mind and body is likely to be permanent. In commenting on this far from surprising outcome of a system for which the most charitable can find only the excuse of ignorance, The Seattle Post-Intelligencer materially detracts from the force of a well-intentioned and otherwise judicious article by lamentations over the great loss to the world of music incidental to the child's misfortune, and grotesquely exaggerated estimates of her rank as a composer and performer. "That PALOMA SCHRAM is a genius," declares the too self-confident writer, "no one can deny. Only ten years of age and doing things that maturity seldom succeeds in, is genius, and true genius at that." The assertion and the definition, taken together, make it unnecessary to quote what this Western authority says about the child's facile improvisation upon themes supplied by her admirers. But though PALOMA gave no slightest evidence of being a musical genius, and though she could improvise not at all, and as a performer was no more promising than dozens of precocious children known to most teachers of the piano—and rarely, indeed, are even the most modest of such promises kept—yet The Post-Intelligencer is entirely right in sternly condemning the course, sometimes recklessly mercenary and sometimes only stupid, of those who force undeveloped children into premature publicity, always perilling and often destroying whatever possibilities of talent or genius they may possess. The fate of little PALOMA SCHRAM is typical of many.

—That a Summer resort should have sea serpents is generally admitted to be allowable, the ground taken being, apparently, that sea serpents harm nobody and are good for business. Water spouts are different. Waterspouts are noisy; they disarrange the top hamper of yachts and oyster sloops, and when they come ashore—something that sea serpents never do—they neglect to keep off the grass and often destroy flower beds. For these and other reasons we are inclined to reprehend Atlantic City for having waterspouts. There are evidence of a misguided and ill-controlled ingenuity, of a rash seeking for novelty at any expense, and of a vicious disregard of precedent and custom. Atlantic City probably violates no law in having waterspouts, but it will excite criticism from the conservative and respectable, and deprive as many sea serpents of situations as its unfortunate example creates imitators.

—In reflecting upon the conviction of DREYFUS, it is difficult to ignore, among the conceivable explanations of the verdict reached, the theory that the Judges repeated in 1899 the very crime committed by their predecessors in 1894, and based their decision on evidence concealed from the counsel for the defense. Of course, to do that was no less injudicious than illegal, but "considerations of State" is in France a phrase of potency almost unimaginable to those whose ideas of justice consider individual interests first and very nearly last. That the incriminated Generals were ready and eager to deceive and mislead the Judges in just this way is a demonstrated fact. They tried to do it. Not much was made of the episode in the cabled reports of the proceedings, but it did not go without mention, and the details are now well known to close students of the case. On Aug. 29 Gen. MERCIER endeavored to accomplish exactly what he accomplished five years ago—to get before the eyes of the Judges, without due notice, a fraudulent document which, if authentic, would prove the prisoner's guilt. This document was a garbled translation of Col. PANIZZARDI'S telegram, made by Col. DU PATY DE CLAM, and given by him to MERCIER before the latter went to Rennes. MERCIER turned it over to Gen. CHAMOIN, the custodian of the secret dossiers, hoping, obviously, that it would find its way into the hands of the President of the court-martial. This much of the conspiracy was elicited by Me. LABORI'S adroit cross-examination of MERCIER, and complete exposure was prevented only by the hasty intervention of Col. JOUAUST, with the dictum that the matter "had nothing to do with the Dreyfus case." The device failed that time, but who can assert that success was never attained? The verdict points straight in that direction, and though ultimate discovery is certain, and though the gross illegality of such a trick would only make more sure and more terrible the final reckoning with the tricksters, yet its success would have put off the evil day, and present delay was worth any future risk to men in the position of the desperate Generals. In darkness like that which surrounds this iniquitous verdict, even a supposition, if it accords with the known facts, may give useful light.

"TRUSTS AND PROTECTION."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Both political parties are making declarations against trusts, as evils in themselves, without much inquiry as to their actual effect upon public or private interests. In their assault upon these great industrial agencies are not the politicians "barking up the wrong tree"? Whether trusts shall be protected against foreign competition is one question, whether they shall be destroyed is quite another. A "trust" appears to be merely a name for a large corporation as distinguished from the smaller ones to which we have been accustomed. It is formed, to be sure, by a combination of corporations or individuals, but it cannot be possible that the mere magnitude of the enterprise could of itself be made the ground of attack. The formation of corporations for industrial purposes has always been encouraged, and it does not appear that any community has shown a preference for those with inferior resources. What then are the objections to trusts?

The most common objection is directed against the supposed concentration of capital. This objection must be based upon a misapprehension of the facts. A moment's consideration will make it plain that the organization of these huge corporations has the effect of distributing and not of concentrating capital. The precise figures are not now available, but it must be evident that, under the familiar process by which these trusts are organized, there are now thousands of owners of the industries involved in place of a few individuals. For every one knows that the first thing to be done after a charter is obtained is to issue bonds and stocks, which are purchased by large and small investors in all parts of the country. For example, the Sugar Trust, so called, has now about twenty thousand stockholders, while before its organization the entire sugar refining business in this country was owned by perhaps a score of individuals. A similar change has taken place in the ownership of the oil, steel, tobacco, leather, and other large industries, and it would be no exaggeration to estimate that there are a thousand times as many owners of such industries as there were a year ago. It must be a shortsighted politician who will declaim against this process as tending to create too great a concentration of capital. Indeed it would be difficult to conceive of a more practical plan, under present conditions, to secure a wider distribution in the ownership of industry and wealth.

It is complained that trusts have reduced the number of salesmen and other employes and that thereby many thousands of persons are thrown out of employment. This is certainly true, and it is obvious that one of the main purposes for which these corporations are formed is to effect just such economies in management. That such economies in the long run inure to the benefit of the people generally, whatever may be their effect on those who are temporarily inconvenienced, can hardly admit of doubt. But shall we make it unlawful for a merchant or manufacturer, whether individual or corporate, to reduce expenses? Can our politicians teach the people that the virtue of business prudence becomes a vice when practiced on a large scale?

It is further said that these organizations will destroy competition and raise the price of necessities. This would be possible only under cover of a protective tariff. And the remedy for this would seem to be, not to destroy the trusts, but to repeal the tariff. It would be impossible for one of these corporations, without protection, to raise prices above the margin of fair profit without inviting immediate competition at home or abroad. We all remember the disaster which befell the Cordage Trust after it raised the price of binding twine several hundred per cent. A clear distinction must be made between these strictly private corporations and those which enjoy a monopoly by the exercise of a public or semi-public franchise under the patent laws or through control of streets and highways, such as telephone and street car companies. Public corporations are the proper subjects of public control. Private corporations are but artificial persons, and they are the proper subjects of legal interference to the same extent only as are natural persons. Now it is proposed to destroy these private corporations because they may restrain trade and monopolize necessities. Individuals may do and have done these things. What remedy has been applied? Do we hang a manufacturer or merchant if he makes a contract in restraint of trade or tries to corner a market? Such contracts and such transactions are now and have been from immemorial time contrary to common law. Heretofore it has been found the part of wisdom in case of a violation to do one of two things, either to bring the matter into court for determination and relief or leave it to the natural laws of trade to deal with. These natural laws are still in operation except as they are interfered with by a protective tariff; the common law remains inviolate, and the courts make no distinction between natural and artificial persons in the administration of justice. It is submitted therefore that if any individual or trust violates the law against monopolies and restraint of trade the remedy is adequate without hanging the one or destroying the corporate existence of the others. Moreover, trusts serve one specially useful purpose. They emphasize the fact that our industries need no protection. An "infant industry," with a capital of a hundred million or so, successfully competing in the markets of the world yet still appealing for protection against the "pauper labor of Europe," represents the humorous side of political economy. Trusts should be neither protected nor destroyed. The only harmful trust is a protected trust.

A. BRITTON HAVENS.
Coronado Beach, Cal., Sept. 5, 1899.

REV. DR. SIMPSON CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago I had occasion to express in THE TIMES my opinion on the fanatical doings of the Rev. Mr. Sanford in the Holy Ghost Society at Shiloh. Dr. Simpson of the Christian Alliance affords another opportunity for criticism.

It is surprising to hear a man of the learning and wisdom of Dr. Simpson make attacks on philanthropic men and women because they give money for purposes other than religious. I beg leave to quote from THE TIMES the following passage of the learned doctor: "I read in one of the New York newspapers this morning of a woman who recently gave $8,000 000 to a university in the West. This is to be deplored. I say no child of God has a right to use her money for any such work." It seems to me, however, that it is not the noble-minded Mrs. Hearst, who is here referred to, but rather the author of these lines, who is to be deplored for his narrow-mindedness.

For any one to say that money given to a university, or to any institution of learning, is wasted, because it is not used in the cause of religion, does not bespeak a catholic, educated Christian, but a bigot of the Middle Ages. Can money be used better than for the diffusion of learning and enlightenment? And is the learned doctor not aware that it is our colleges and universities that produce the best Christians? In my opinion, those who, instead of enriching their heirs, leave millions to the cause of science and art, are worthy, not of condemnation, but of eulogy and commendation.

I suppose the learned doctor, if he sincerely means what he says, would also condemn those who give money to charitable institutions. Does he not know that many thousands of men and women would fall victims to adverse circumstances if philanthropists would, according to the advice of Dr. Simpson, withdraw their generous aid from purposes of charity? The Holy Writ teaches to love your neighbor, to aid him and elevate him. This is the essence of the Christian faith, and, indeed, he who deplores money being used for such purposes must have perverse notions of the humane teachings of Christ. S. N. TUCKMAN.
New York, Sept. 11, 1899.

HUMANITY FOR TRUCK HORSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In response to the article in THE TIMES of to-day, and signed by "West Sider," I would say that the driver of the horse and the man who assisted in the beating should have been punished by arrest for their cruel treatment of the animal, and the policeman should be censured by the Commissioners for not placing the men under arrest. Any citizen can lodge a complaint against any person ill-treating an animal on the highway, and "West Sider" should have exercised his rights and demanded the arrest of the men.

It is difficult to determine in a case such as this what ailed the horse in question, but the chances are that it was not tired and required the services of a veterinary surgeon. While the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is a good thing in its way, its facilities for detecting brutal treatment are limited, having but a few uniformed Inspectors, who are supposed to cover the entire Borough of Manhattan.

There can be no question but that "pounding" a horse on the base of the ear will injure it, and, while the animal may not show the result of the battering for a time, it will eventually result in its permanent disability. Striking a horse with force behind the ear may either cause it to become deaf or blind.

I own a number of horses which I use for trucking purposes, and am constantly on the lookout for their welfare. Each of my drivers is instructed to treat the animals kindly, under pain of discharge.

I recently contracted with a corporation that, in my judgment, is a very humane institution; for the payment of a small sum per week it furnishes medical attendance to horses, and in such a way that is not only novel, but worthy of commendation.

It has a staff of veterinary surgeons, (about twenty-five, I believe,) scattered throughout the city, each surgeon having his own district, and whenever and wherever a horse is taken sick the driver, who is furnished with its name and telephone number, calls the nearest doctor and receives prompt attention. I realize that the ordinary driver of a wagon or truck will resort to anything to get a fallen horse on his feet, but I believe in every case where a horse is unable to regain his equilibrium a veterinary surgeon should be called in. A person understanding little or nothing about a horse and endeavoring to doctor it should be prosecuted the same as a Christian Scientist.

I am devoted to horseflesh, and will at any time assist in the prosecution of any person I see abusing a horse, cow, or dog.
HARLEMITE.
New York, Sept. 9, 1899.

DIVIDENDS AND WORKMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Archbold, in his testimony before the Industrial Commission, stated that "it [the Standard Oil Company] gives to the community at large an opportunity for investment in the business itself which it never could have had in the old system."

Now, a corporation as now constituted is a combination of two classes of individuals—the productive class, or workers, from General Manager down, and the non-productive, or investors. The same person may participate in both capacities, but the distinction is none the less clear. The desirability of extending the "trust" principle therefore involves the issue whether interest-bearing investments work justice or the reverse to the productive element of a corporation.

When we speak of capital earning interest we really mean that the labor which makes that capital productive is thereby enabled to pay us our interest, not voluntarily, but under constraint of the conditions to which labor is subjected. Of these conditions, that most in evidence is concentration of wealth, which, arraying itself against an overcrowded labor market, constitutes itself a perpetual assessment upon the earnings of industry; but the underlying cause is to be found in the relation between land owner and land user. The latter has to render to the former a portion of what he earns by his own efforts. This relation acts as an incentive to the forestalling ownership and the increasing individual accumulations of land; it has resulted in the subjugation and servitude of those whose sole reliance is their labor, has curtailed their opportunities of employing that labor, and thus lessened its remuneration.

Yet the productiveness of labor has, with each advance of science, increased by leaps and bounds, and this fact, coupled with the concentration of wealth due to land monopoly, explains the enormous dividends which are to-day extorted from labor's earnings. It is the extension of this system, then, that Mr. Archbold advocates and extols upon the plea that opportunities for investment will be multiplied! It were far better, surely, to restore to the laborer "his hire" by taxing land monopoly out of existence. Were opportunity thus restored to labor, we would still have large corporations, with all the accruing benefits of high organization, improved processes, and free and healthy competition; but they would not be run, as now, for the purpose of paying the perpetual dividends of controlling owners.

HENRY H. LAW.
Pelham, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1899.

The Rev. Dr. Myers Criticised.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's TIMES your readers are informed that the Rev. Cortland Myers, pastor of the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, said in his sermon, last evening, "It is the teaching of the Roman priesthood in France, and that is the fountain head of all this stream of falsehood, injustice, and murder. The priest has made the people and the officials believe that it is the principle of Christianity to do evil that good may come."

To this we would answer that the most befitting reply would be that short, emphatic sentence consisting of but four words, that the honest Horace Greely used to hurl at the author of a "villainous whopper." Many of the old readers of THE TIMES cannot but remember the words of said sentence. We refrain from giving them.

THOMAS BARRY.
Flushing, L. I., Sept. 11, 1899.

Street Car Manners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in Monday's paper on "Street Car Manners" is very just. I hope all of its statements are as true as I know some of them to be. The officials are doubtless willing to investigate properly attested complaints of a serious character. But do they insist upon their conductors being courteous and respectful in addressing passengers, especially women. How often have I seen and heard respectable looking conductors insolent and impatient to old and infirm or shabbily dressed women.

But one thing I beg leave to say. More complaints would reach the company if the address of the Superintendent were posted conspicuously in each car. Suppose in each car at each end a largely printed notice were to be posted: "Passengers will confer a favor by reporting any case of insolence or violation of rules, &c., to John Smith, Superintendent, at 7,777 Broadway."

Then people would make note of the address at once and act on it. There is no intimation given to the riding public that complaints will be received and investigated, and not one in ten knows where to send the complaint. If the officials are really anxious to serve the public, they should take some way of letting it be known.

J. N. P.
New York, Sept. 11, 1899.

Impolite Car Conductors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article of this day's date on street-car manners you are in error, according to my experience, as to the effect of reporting conductors' insolence or misbehavior to the Superintendent of the Metropolitan system. I have tried it in gross instances, particularly asking for information of any action taken, and have never met with the slightest attention. I can also add my testimony to the general complaint of inexplicable arrogance and lordly insolence as a frequent (though of course not general) style of thing among the Metropolitan conductors, together with an almost uniform absence of that something better than cold non-incivility—shall I say courtesy?—which I often meet with in the conductors of the Third Avenue system. I cannot account for the difference, for I know it is not in myself, as I am far from partial to the Third Avenue Company, having been, as a resident of Washington Heights, greatly irritated by their unscrupulous struggle to keep out competition on the route that I have to use. Let public opinion have her perfect work on the astonishing opinion the Metropolitan conductors have of their position. The traditional hotel clerk is a complaisant and obsequious individual by comparison. VIDI.
New York, Sept. 11, 1899.

Noises in the Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer read with interest the letter from "L. W. S." recently published in your columns relative to the noise in our streets. It would seem that there ought to be some relief for the dweller in this city without his being obliged to go out of town to find it. From the time that the hucksters take possession of our thoroughfares early in the morning until the last small boy has hooted his last hoot and gone reluctantly to bed, the streets of New York resound with noise trying to the nerves and wearing to one's brain.

Is there no way in which the continuous racket can be diminished? Is there no law that will curb the noise that worries the ears of the student, the writer, the weary, and the sick? HARLEM.
New York, Sept. 11, 1899.

Name and Address Wanted.

Will "N. K.," who wrote a letter to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, kindly send his name and address to this office?

NUGGETS.

The Preacher Letter Perfect.

Nell—Do you think the new minister practices what he preaches?

Belle—I know it. He rehearses every morning at 10 o'clock.—Philadelphia Record.

Discouraging Suggestion.

"Burglars have been in my house! Where'll I find a policeman?"

"I don't know, but you might try a long-distance telephone."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Concerning Poets.

"But can't a popular poet be a great poet?"

"No. The great poet writes stuff that nobody can understand, and the popular poet writes stuff that a mere nobody can understand."—Indianapolis Journal.

Another Collision Imminent.

"The worst thing about this accident," said the suburbanite, limping around as best he could among the ruins of the wrecked train and picking up all he could find of his scattered bundles, "is that I shall never be able to make my wife believe I had all the things with me she told me to get"—Chicago Times-Herald.

Consistent Misanthrope.

"Can you tell why it is so much colder in Winter than it is in Summer?" inquired Mr. Blykins's little boy, who is studying astronomy.

"Of course I can," answered Mr. Blykins, irritably. "There's no use of expecting things to be otherwise. The Coal Trust has got to have some excuse for raising prices, hasn't it?"—Washington Star.

BUNNER OF 'FRISCO.

A. J. Waterhouse in San Francisco Examiner.

Bunner of 'Frisco—knew him well;
Queer little chap as ever you met;
Always insistin' that war was hell—
"Regular hades it is, you bet."
When there resounded the call "To arms,"
Bunner of 'Frisco was first to go;
Sailed to the field of death and alarms,
Always remarkin', "It's hell, you know."

Bunner of 'Frisco—once a squad
Got where the gugus were fifty to one.
Wholly surrounded, their summons to God
Came with each crack of a savage's gun.
"Boys," said the Sergeant, "one, you know,
Must go to the Captain our case to tell.
Probably death for him—who will go?"
"I will," says Bunner; "but war is hell."

Bunner of 'Frisco—up the hill,
While demons yelled, and over its crest;
And the bullets sung, and their song was shrill—
Now, Bunner of 'Frisco, now do your best!
He did it, by Heaven! On and on
Into the river where missiles hailed;
Wounded and staggering, growing wan,
Never a moment he halted or quailed.

Bunner of 'Frisco—into the camp,
Gory and dying, he staggered, they say,
Wiped from his forehead the ultimate damp,
Delivered his message and fainted away.
He spoke once again: "The boys will be saved"—
Slowly the words from his ashen lips fell;
Turned his dim eyes to where the flag waved—
"The boys will be saved, but—war—war is—hell."
* * * * * * *
Bunner of 'Frisco, I don't know
Whither you journey, or where you drift,
Past where the lifetides ebb and flow,
There where the waves of Eternity shift.
But one thing I know, or I think I do:
You followed your duty through pain and woe,
And I think, in the place that was kept for you,
You never will murmur, "It's hell, you know."

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Mrs. Fiske as Rebecca Sharp at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

THACKERAY ON THE STAGE

Langdon Mitchell's Dramatization of "Vanity Fair"—Trouble About "The Gadfly"—Gossip of the Theatres.

Mrs. Fiske achieved a very fair measure of success at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night in the character of Rebecca Sharp, and while more praise is due to her acting than to its medium, a dramatization of "Vanity Fair" in five episodes by Langdon Mitchell, still that is by no means devoid of merit. Its third and fourth episodes are full of technical skill and its great climax is highly effective. This occurs, quite properly, at the end of the next to the last act and is based on that chapter in the novel which describes the return of Rawdon Crawley from the spunging house to find his wife at supper with the baleful Steyne.

Much of the episode is necessarily original with the playwright, who was doubtless inspired in his work by Mrs. Fiske herself, and credit should be given to him for the skill with which he has builded on suggestions to be found in Thackeray. Rebecca's hatred of herself in her moment of seeming triumph, her despair, and the aching of a selfish heart under all her show of courage are denoted clearly and put to good use by the actress.

Rebecca is represented, in the two central and most important episodes of the play, in the height of her memorable success as a practitioner of the art of living handsomely on nothing a year in Curzon Street. She cajoles stupid Rawdon and wheedles money out of old Steyne; she is invited to dine at Gaunt House; she entertains members of the aristocracy at dinner and insults them in her own dwelling, (which Thackeray's Becky would have not done, but we must make allowances for the exigencies of the stage,) and muses by her fireside over the hollowness of it all. Rawdon is arrested by the bailiffs, at the instance of Steyne, by his very doorstep, and then Steyne enters by the back door and Becky orders in lights and champagne and decks herself with diamonds and seems the gayest of creatures. So Rawdon finds her when he returns unexpectedly, and the scene of violence ensues.

Mrs. Fiske's triumph in these passages was indisputable. In spite of her limited resource, her persistently few facial expressions, and her generally monotonous speech, she held one's attention, and satisfied his intelligence in her denotement of all the many moods they involve. Her expression of craftiness, of fright, of half-concealed amusement at the gullibility of her victims, of hysterical excitement and despair was all absolutely satisfying, and the illusion was complete.

The portrayal, however, was not all as good as it was in these scenes. In the first act, which treats rather crudely of Becky's secret marriage to Rawdon while she is an inmate of his aunt's home, and her subsequent charging on that she might have married his dirty old father and been Lady Crawdon, the actress was best in a scene of plausible explanation with Rawdon and a passage of tender pleading with Miss Crawley. In both of those bits she satisfied one's idea of Rebecca's facility as a schemer and a liar. But she was less sure of herself in the boisterous scene of old Sir Pitt's proposal, while her speech was often indistinct and directed, in her lately acquired manner, at the back scene.

The second act jumbles a few of the incidents found in the Brussels chapters of the novel into one episode, the famous ball of the Duchess of Richmond on the eve of Quatre Bras, at which Amelia, foolish George, watchful Dobbin, attentive Tufto, insulted Lady Bareacres, Rebecca's renewal of tender interest in fat Joseph Sedley, her extravagance, her hold upon Rawdon, her selfishness, her craft, and her vanity are here confused in a spacious moving picture in which Byron's fair women and brave men go on with the dance until the guns of Napoleon are heard.

Pictorially this division of the piece serves; dramatically it is of small value, and Becky's low and monotonous speech does not matter so much there as in the preceding scene. There is a concluding act which exhibits Rebecca in the hour of her greatest degradation in Pumpernickel and has a conventional ending for her story.

No dramatization of "Vanity Fair" will ever satisfy the appreciative reader of Thackeray. Mr. Mitchell undoubtedly knew that before he undertook his task. The most obvious faults in his play, those that will be most talked of, are precisely those that were all but unavoidable in any dramatization of the novel. A knowledge of the book is essential to a complete understanding of the play, yet the better one knows the book, the more one loves it, the more trying must be the inconsistencies and insufficiencies in this retelling in action of a small part of its story. Yet Mrs. Fiske's portrayal of Becky, in spite of the defects already described, is strong, moving, and brilliant enough to justify Mr. Mitchell's play.

There can be no doubt of the popular success of this production. The reproach of "immorality," because it shows a sinful woman beguiling a wicked man, and has its moments of "realism," will probably be put upon it; but that sort of gratuitous advertising it does not need. It makes a splendid show. The dresses of the first quarter of this century are very rich and striking. The Waterloo uniforms are curious. The scene of the Duchess of Richmond's historic ball could scarcely be surpassed.

In the support of Mrs. Fiske, Mr. Barrymore's Rawdon, if not exactly Thackeray's, is handsome, forceful, and telling. Mr. Power as Lord Steyne, and Mr. R. V. Ferguson as old Sir Pitt, contribute effective "character" sketches, and Mr. Owen makes the most of his small opportunity as fat Joseph.

The Marquis of Steyne	Tyrone Power
Sir Pitt Crawley, Bart.	Robert V. Ferguson
Pitt Crawley	Charles Plunkett
Rawdon Crawley	Maurice Barrymore
William Dobbin	Wilfrid North
George Osborne	Stanley Rignold
Joseph Sedley	William F. Owen
Lord Bareacres	W. L. Branscombe
Lord Southdown	Frank McCormack
Fritz	Frank Reicher
Max	Paul Weigel
Bowles	W. L. Branscombe
Raggles	Arthur Maitland
Becky Sharp	Mrs. Fiske
Amelia Sedley	Zenaide Williams
Miss Crawley	Ida Waterman
The Marchioness of Steyne	Jean Chamblin
Lady Bareacres	Francesca Lincoln
Lady Blanche Thistlewood	Olive Hoff
Lady Jane Crawley	Leonora Stonehill
Briggs	Mary Maddern
Firine	Ethelwyn Hoyt

WEBER & FIELDS'S HALL CHANGED.

Interior Has Undergone a Complete Renovation.

Since Weber & Fields closed their Broadway Music Hall last Spring the interior of the theatre has undergone a complete change, and last evening, by special invitation, an inspection of the house was held. The theatre in its present condition is one of the prettiest places of amusement in the city. The color effects throughout are changed from dark maroon to cream, old rose, and gold. Particular attention has been given to the corridor from the Broadway entrance, the walls of which have been finished in bas-relief scroll work tastefully decorated with the prevailing colors and with a deeper tinge of red to offset the glare of the incandescent lights.

The ceiling is in harmony with the side walls, and is finished in soft colors with appropriate designs. The auditorium is almost entirely of pink, with the exception of the new orchestra chairs, which are covered in plush of old rose, while the boxes are finished in the prevailing color in satin. All the electric lights in the interior of the theatre, with the exception of those in the centre chandelier, are inclosed in globes of the shape and color of pale roses. The promenade café in the basement has also undergone a complete change.

The house will be reopened on Thursday evening, Sept. 21, when a new burlesque called "The Whirligig," by H. B. and Edgar Smith, music by John Stromberg, will be presented.

SURPRISE OVER LONDON "GHETTO."

Reported Failure of Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew Discussed.

Surprise was manifested in theatrical circles in the city yesterday over the reported failure of "The Ghetto" in London last Saturday night, with Mrs. James Brown Potter and Kyrle Bellew in the leading rôles. The fact that a play by the same title was to be presented in this city at the Broadway Theatre on Friday night made the event in London doubly interesting to theatregoers of this city.

Chester Bailey Fernald—who wrote the Chinese drama called "The Cat and the Cherub"—translated and adapted the Dutch play, "The Ghetto," which has filled an engagement of 300 nights in Amsterdam, and is regarded as one of the great successes of the Continent. This adaptation was sold to Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew, and its failure was anticipated here for the last four weeks on account of many communications which have been received from London by persons interested in the forthcoming production. The play in its original adaptation is not a one-star drama, but Mr. Bellew in his performance tried to make a feature of Mrs. Potter's rôle.

After receiving the Fernald manuscript he immediately proceeded to make different adaptations, four in all, until he thought the part fitted Mrs. Potter. The production through these changes suffered, losing its unity and symmetry and causing Mr. Fernald, who foresaw its failure, to write his friends in this country, informing them that he had washed his hands completely of the production.

The production which will be made at the Broadway Theatre on Friday evening is practically the Hyerman original play, translated by Fernald and changed very slightly by Eugene W. Presbry, especially for the American stage. It is said that the American adaptation is not a one-star play, differing in this respect from the English production.

"THE GADFLY" NOT ENJOINED.

Mrs. Voynich Comes to an Agreement with Mr. Robson.

A report was circulated in theatrical circles yesterday that Mrs. E. L. Voynich, author of "The Gadfly," had secured an injunction restraining Stuart Robson, the actor, from continuing the performance of the play of the same title adapted from her novel. The play was produced at the Opera House in Providence on Monday. A representative in this city of Mrs. Voynich last evening denied the rumor.

Mrs. Voynich dramatized her novel herself, and the play was accepted by Stuart Robson. Somebody modified the play in such a manner that, it is said, it bore little resemblance to the original version. Mrs. Voynich protested. She refused to have her name associated with the play as the writer of it and threatened to apply for an injunction if Mr. Robson persisted in his intention to produce it. Finally she said she would be satisfied if it was made clear to the public that the play was adapted from her novel by somebody else.

It was rumored yesterday, but not confirmed by Manager Burnham of Wallack's Theatre, that if the play was not revised it would not be produced at Wallack's Theatre on next Monday night, and in that event the house will remain dark for the week and be devoted to rehearsals of William H. Crane's new play, "Peter Stuyvesant, the Mayor of New Amsterdam," and that it would be presented for the first time Sept. 25, a week earlier than scheduled.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 12.—In regard to the report that an injunction was to be used by Mrs. Voynich in order to stop Stuart Robson from presenting "The Gadfly" as it is now produced, Mr. Dunn, the business manager of the company, stated that something of this nature was expected. Dan Arthur left the city for New York this afternoon.

He thought no action looking toward an injunction would be taken until next week, when the production is dated to begin in New York. It would be staged there as advertised despite Mrs. Voynich.

Stuart Robson said he had received no intimation that he was to be restrained from presenting "The Gadfly" by injunction—in fact, had no idea that there was anything more than a slight misunderstanding on the part of Mrs. Voynich. Mrs. Voynich, in dramatizing the piece, had retained passages which the management thought would ruin the piece. These had been stricken out. Mr. Robson did not expect any trouble whatever in New York.

The omission of some of the dramatized lines and the contemplation of inserting some that were originally there, caused trouble in another direction. Miss Marie Burroughs said in an interview last night that if certain lines were added she would refuse to play the character of Gemma.

To Enlarge the Victoria's Lobby.

Oscar Hammerstein has decided that the lobby of the Victoria Theatre requires more space, and accordingly, as soon as practicable, he will have the entire front of the house changed to meet these requirements. The offices which were left on the corner of Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue will be torn out and remodeled, and the box office, which is located next to it, will be removed to the other side. This will give the entire front of the house a lobby and materially improve the appearance of the theatre, and at the same time afford a more comfortable retreat for ticket buyers and for the audience between the acts.

"Great Ruby" Company Incorporated.

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—A certificate of incorporation was filed to-day with the Secretary of State of the Great Ruby Company of New York City. The company is to purchase or otherwise acquire the right and privilege of producing the dramatic composition entitled "The Great Ruby" from March 1, 1900, to March 1, 1903. The capital is $12,000, and the Directors are Henry A. Page of White Plains and Arthur Rehan and S. Graham Mullen of New York City.

Mansfield to Open in Boston.

Richard Mansfield will open his season in Boston instead of in Chicago, as previously announced. During Mr. Mansfield's engagement in the former city last Winter he became sick and was compelled to abandon his season there, and this year, in formulating his plans it was not at first found possible to give any cities east of New York an opportunity to see him. Mr. Rich of the Hollis Street Theatre, however, succeeded in securing a few weeks of the Chicago time which will be transferred to Boston.

Miss Colley's High Soprano.

Miss Ada Colley, the high soprano, who is said to possess a remarkable voice, and who is to make her first appearance at Koster & Bial's Music Hall next Saturday night, gave a private renearsal at the Holland House yesterday, when she sang "The Nightingale Thrill" and "The Evening Star" aria from "Tannhäuser" an octave above the regular scale. The selections gave Miss Colley an opportunity to display the sixth note above the high C, which is her specialty.

Change in Cast of "A Young Wife."

A change in the cast of the play which is now being presented at the Fourteenth Street Theatre and styled "A Young Wife" has been made. J. H. Gilmour, who has joined Charles Frohman's forces, played the part of Hubert Douglas. He has been succeeded by Emmet King. The engagement of the play has been extended until Oct. 14.

WILL OF FANNY DAVENPORT.

Numerous Bequests to Relatives, with Residue to Her Husband.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Sept. 12.—The will of Fanny Davenport, the actress, has been filed in the Plymouth County Probate Court.

By the will the sum of $34,000 is bequeathed to Florence C. Tiers, Blanche Davenport, and Mary D. Seymour, sisters of the testatrix; Edgar L. Davenport and Harry Davenport, brothers, and Edgar L. D. Seymour and Harold Tiers, cousins, to be divided equally. The sum of $3,000 is left to George McDowell, son of W. Melbourne McDowell, together with all sums belonging to the testatrix on deposit at the Manhattan Savings Bank of New York. Miss Davenport's country residence, at Canton, Penn. is left to her sisters May D. Seymour and Florence C. Tiers.

To Miss Davenport's husband, W. Melbourne McDowell, is bequeathed her library of books, at the residence in Canton; all her manuscript plays, and the residue of the estate, both real and personal.

The will names as executors W. Melbourne McDowell, Jacob W. Lockman, and May D. Seymour. It bears date of June 2, 1892, and the witnesses were Theodore De Witt, Thomas B. Rand, and Mortimer Bishop, all of New York.

MR. McKINLEY'S WESTERN TRIP.

Hoped that He May Be Able to Visit St. Paul and Minneapolis.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Although the President had thought that it would be quite impossible for him to extend his Western trip beyond Chicago, he is now seriously considering the matter.

While there is some clashing of dates, it is hoped that he will be able to visit St. Paul and Minneapolis, and possibly Aberdeen, South Dakota, to welcome the returning volunteers.

Car Trust Incorporated.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 12.—The new car trust, the American Car and Foundry Company, capitalized at $60,000,000, filed articles of incorporation to-day.

A WARSHIP BRINGS JIMENES.

Festivals at Santo Domingo—He May Assume Direction of Affairs and Repudiate Paper Money.

SANTO DOMINGO, Sept. 12.—Juan Isidro Jimenes, the aspirant to the Presidency of Santo Domingo, arrived here this morning on board the Dominican warship Presidente. His arrival was the cause of great festivals and expressions of satisfaction. It is not known as yet when the election will take place. At present the country is quiet.

The most difficult problem to be solved is the financial condition of the Government, the paper money being one of the principal causes of the bad condition of affairs. Business is still very much depressed. Importations are very limited, and the market is bare of many articles, especially provisions.

Paper money, the only currency in Santo Domingo, circulates at some points in the ratio of 50 to 1, and, as it is understood that Señor Jimenes intends to repudiate a certain part of the issue, it is not unlikely that some trouble will arise. In any event, an official announcement showing precisely what is to be done is anxiously awaited by business houses.

The manifesto of Jimenes proposes a liberal Government based on strict honesty and equity. He calls for reform of the present tariff duties, advocates a strict gold basis, and is in favor of the withdrawal of the present national coin and paper money. He also recommends the favoring of immigration and full guarantees to citizens and foreigners and improvements of roads, ports, and public works.

The Provisional President had already announced that the Provisional Government would take no constructive action until the arrival of Gen. Jimenes, who is apparently expected to assume immediate direction of affairs.

News of the departure of a Clyde Line steamer from New York is anxiously awaited, provisions being very scarce.

No French Loan for Jimenes.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—It is authoritatively denied that the Crédit Lyonnais has offered to lend Jimenes, the aspirant to the Presidency of Santo Domingo, the sum of $2,000,000. The story is said to be entirely without foundation.

NEW CABINET IN VENEZUELA.

President Andrade Takes the Field Against the Rebel Leader.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Sept. 12.—A new Cabinet has been formed, with Senhor Caicano as Foreign Minister.

President Andrade has left here to take command of the troops operating against Gen. Castro, the revolutionary leader.

VENEZUELAN SITUATION CRITICAL.

Cruiser Detroit Expected at La Guayra To-day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Officials here regard the Venezuelan situation as critical. The cruiser Detroit is due at La Guayra to-morrow night, and as that point is only two hours from Caracas, no apprehension is felt that any American interests will suffer by the disturbance.

The Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Pulido, has received no information on the reported serious Government reverses by Gen. Castro, and the repressive measures said to have been adopted at Caracas.

ARMENIANS CANNOT RETURN.

Turkey Prohibits Any Movement by Them In or Out of the Country.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 12.—An Armenian journal reports that Turkey absolutely refuses to permit the Armenians who emigrated to the Caucasus at the time of the Kurdish atrocities in Armenia to return to their homes.

The Turkish Consul at Batoum, it is added, refuses passports even to Armenians having commercial relations with Turkish seaports, and at the same time Turkey refuses to permit Armenians living in Turkey to emigrate to Russia.

EXPLOSION ON GERMAN CRUISER.

Accident on the Wacht Kills Four Men and Injures Others.

KIEL, Sept. 12.—The German third-class cruiser Wacht, while participating in the Autumn manoeuvres, exploded her boiler to-day, four persons being killed and four others injured.

The Wacht was of 1,250 tons. She is 275 feet 6 inches long, has a beam of 31 feet 6 inches, and is 13 feet 9 inches deep. She was built at Bremen and was launched in 1897. Her complement is 126 men.

WASHINGTON LIKES OLD TUNES.

A Revival of Ancient Strauss Music Due to Mrs. McKinley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—There is a revival here of Strauss music, and quaint old airs that are so old as to be new are heard proceeding in shrill whistles from the mouths of the capital's most accomplished warblers, the messenger boys and newsboys, as they go about their daily toil. People who do not know the names of the things they whistle and hum are giving vent to long-forgotten airs, and it is all because of Mrs. McKinley. There is a pretty little story behind it.

Just before the President and his wife went away to Lake Champlain, Mrs. McKinley, who was sick and despondent, felt a craving for the old music of her girlhood days. The modern music did not satisfy her, and she sent a request to the Marine Band that they would play "The Blue Danube" on the following Saturday at the regular White House concert, so that she might hear again the familiar music that would carry her back to her younger days. Such a request was equivalent to a command, and "Tannhäuser" and "Louisiana Lou" were hurriedly thrown aside.

But Mrs. McKinley was not there on the following Saturday, and the regular programme was rendered. The Presidential party went to Lake Champlain, and last Saturday was the first time they had a chance to attend the weekly concert. The band had not forgotten Mrs. McKinley's request, even if she had, and she was surprised and delighted to hear the strains of "The Blue Danube" and other ancient tunes.

In the meanwhile, the story had become known in other quarters, and bandmasters and musicians generally all over the city were looking up old music, always going first for "The Blue Danube." Strauss music was at a premium, and the music dealers were surprised and dismayed at the sudden calls upon them for selections the very names of which they could but dimly remember. The result was an epidemic of by-gone airs, and now the ears of the Washingtonian are suddenly saluted, as he plods the streets, with some old air that he forgot years ago, and when he looks up startled to see from what source the musical revival is proceeding, he discovers that it is a tough-looking messenger boy on a bicycle, who a week ago was rending the atmosphere with the shrill notes of "I Guess I'll Have to Telegraph My Baby."

No Meeting of Emperors at Potsdam.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—The report that the Czar of Russia is going to Potsdam in the course of a few days is without foundation. Emperor Nicholas will meet Emperor William, however, at a comparatively early date. It is probable that the Czar and Czarina will visit Princess Henry of Prussia at Kiel on their way to Darmstadt.

Monument to Schleswig Wars.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 12.—A monument commemorating the Schleswig wars was unveiled here to-day in the presence of King Christian, the Czar, the Czarina, the Dowager Empress of Russia, the King of Greece the Princess of Wales, and other members of the Danish royal family. Crowds of people were present and there was much enthusiasm displayed.

Gen. Tracy Discusses Munster Treaty.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Benjamin F. Tracy, at to-day's session of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, devoted the day to a discussion of the Treaty of Munster, alleging that the Dutch rights under that treaty were incorrectly stated by counsel for Great Britain.

Sunday Times—Three Cents.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

PAUL ROEHRICHT KILLED

Shot Down by Wife of the Man He Was Trying to Dispossess.

ATTEMPT ON LAWYER'S LIFE

Murder Near North Plainfield, Where Jeweler Had Employed Woman's Husband, Peter Fingerhuth.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 12.—Paul Roehricht, a jeweler whose residence and place of business are at 2,155 Seventh Avenue, New York City, was shot and killed this afternoon near North Plainfield by Mrs. Peter Fingerhuth. The woman is now locked up. Her son is held as a witness, and this evening her husband was arrested upon a warrant issued yesterday.

Mr. Roehricht about a year ago purchased a tract of property near North Plainfield, about 300 acres in all. This he started to lay out in town lots, and named the place Somerset Park. He had spent considerable money and intended to make the park a handsome residential section.

When he began to lay out the property he engaged Peter Fingerhuth as his landscape gardener. Fingerhuth, who came from some point on Long Island, occupied an old farmhouse on his employer's property. He had with him his wife and a son, about twenty years of age.

Mr. Roehricht and his employe at first got along well, but it is said that after a few months the gardener became careless, and did not do his work properly. Mr. Roehricht for the last two months has been trying to oust Fingerhuth. The family would not move out of the house even after being notified to do so and after Fingerhuth had been discharged.

Robert M. Clark, Mr. Roehricht's attorney, advised that Fingerhuth be arrested, and a warrant was accordingly sworn out. The arrest was not made as William G. De Mets, Fingerhuth's counsel, promised he would be in court to-day at 3 o'clock. When the case was called Fingerhuth, however, did not appear, and it came out that he had left for New York this morning.

While the hearing was to proceed at the Justice's court this afternoon, Edward O. Clark, a brother of the lawyer, with others, was to go to the house and throw out the belongings of Fingerhuth. Edward Clark went to the house accompanied by Thomas Quinn, Harry Ryan, William Titus, and Emil Denbowski. Owing to the failure of Fingerhuth to appear, Robert Clark and Mr. Roehricht drove out also. They reached the house soon after the party under Edward Clark got there.

Robert Clark took charge of the proceedings. He found the doors closed, and admission was refused. He partly forced the front door, and Mrs. Fingerhuth appeared to defend the breach. Then leaving his brother to hold the advantage gained or improve it, as results dictated, Robert Clark went to the rear door and started to force that. He had it partly open when Mrs. Fingerhuth, abandoning her position at the front door, ran to the rear and gave him battle. She placed a pistol at his breast and pulled the trigger. There was no explosion.

Meanwhile Mr. Roehricht had been standing outside of a fence running alongside of the house. When Robert Clark forced the rear door and Mrs. Fingerhuth ran there to defend it Edward Clark forced an entrance at the front. When Mrs. Fingerhuth found the invaders in possession she went to a side window opposite which Mr. Roehricht was standing and fired at him. Mr. Roehricht took a few steps backward and fell. He died within five minutes.

As soon as the fatal shot was fired a messenger was sent here for medical aid, and Drs. Zeglio and Pittus responded. They arrived too late, however. The city ambulance was also sent out, but it was of no use except to carry the body to Coroner De Mott's place in North Plainfield. The body could not be brought here, as the shooting took place in Somerset County.

Four constables were sent out and they arrested Mrs. Fingerhuth without trouble. She was taken to North Plainfield and locked up. She displayed no sorrow and appeared to be unmoved even when told her victim was dead. Her son was also taken into custody, and when her husband reached Plainfield at 6 o'clock he, too, was placed under arrest.

William Demler, a grocer of North Plainfield, made a statement this evening which will have a serious bearing on the case. He says he stopped at the house this morning and asked how the fight was getting on. Mrs. Fingerhuth, he says, told him her husband had gone to New York, but that he had left her well prepared. She displayed a revolver, and said she would shoot any one who attempted to act while her husband was away.

Mr. Roehricht lived on the floor above his jewelry store with his wife. He was forty years old, and up to five years ago conducted a jewelry store at Bowery and Spring Street. He made considerable money and decided to move to a quieter neighborhood. During the past five years, in conjunction with his jwelry business, he became interested in inventions, being a student of perpetual motion.

FRUITS OF PEARY'S EFFORTS.

The Steamer Diana on Her Way to This Port with Reports and Maps of His Arctic Discoveries.

SYDNEY, Cape Breton, Sept. 12.—The Peary Arctic Club's chartered steamer Diana arrived here to-day from Etah, North Greenland, with all well on board. Lieut. Peary and two companions, with native allies, were left Aug. 28, in excellent health and spirits. Lieut. Peary will remain at Etah until February, when, with a supporting party of natives, he will go to Fort Conger, and thence begin his journey toward the pole, either by the Greenland coast or from Cape Hecla, as conditions may determine.

Secretary Herbert L. Bridgman of the Peary Club, in command of the Diana expedition, will leave for New York to-morrow morning, taking Peary's full reports of his last year's work and maps of his discoveries. In his nomenclature, Peary has bestowed names of Peary Arctic Club members. The land furthest north beyond Greely Fiord was named Jesup Land, in honor of President Morris K. Jesup of the club. A bay fifty miles in extent, with a deep opening south of the fiord, was named Cannon Bay, and a mountain 4,700 feet high near its head, Mount Bridgman, for the Treasurer and Secretary of the club, respectively, while on the east side of the divide of Grinnell Land are Benedict, Sands, and Parrith Glaciers, Harmsworth Hill, and Flagler Bay.

Mr. Bridgman also brings Greely expedition scientific records and private papers of members of that party and a sextant left at Repulse Harbor in 1878 by Lieut. (now Admiral) Beaumont of the English expedition, brought by Lieut. Lockwood in 1883 to Fort Conger, and all recovered by Peary at the latter place in May last. Records of English cairns on Norman Lockyer and Washington Irving Islands are also sent by Peary to the club.

The Diana's cruise occupied fifty-two days and over 5,000 miles of steaming, of which twenty-eight days and 1,700 miles were north of Cape York, without detention of any kind by ice. She carried the American flag to latitude 79.10 degrees, which is further north than any other American ship has been since Hall's Polaris in 1871.

The Fram was last seen Aug. 18 ten miles off Etah, fast in the ice, and heading north.

PROF. NATHORST'S RETURN.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 12.—Prof. A. G. Nathorst's expedition, on the steamship Antarctic, which was spoken off The Skaw yesterday on her return from her search along the coast of Greenland for the missing aeronaut, Andrée, arrived to-day at Malmo, Sweden.

Prof. Nathorst reports that he explored Franz Josef Fjord, on the east coast of Greenland, and discovered a series of new inlets. He secured a valuable ethnographic collection relating to the extinct Eskimo population.

Another Death from Plague in Oporto.

OPORTO, Sept. 12.—There has been one more death from the plague, but the situation is unchanged. Dr. Irving, an American, pronounces the pleague to be of a mild form.

King of Saxony Threatened by Lunatic

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—An insane merchant of Berlin, named Herman Bordasch, has been arrested at a hotel in Leipzig for threatening to kill the King of Saxony.

Rainfall in India Not General.

SIMLA, British India, Sept. 12.—There has been a good rainfall over Madras, Bombay, and the Deccan. The situation elsewhere is unchanged.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

All topics of interest and discussion in the New York society world, whose members are now for the most part at Newport, Southampton, Bar Harbor, Saratoga, and in the Adirondacks and the suburbs, were of course subordinated to and forgotten in the interest and excitement occasioned by the news of the sudden death of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt in this city. It will be some days, and not before the funeral services have been held and the will of the dead millionaire read, that the gay world will get its bearings, as it were, and be able to judge something of the effect of Mr. Vanderbilt's death upon the present Autumn suburban season and the coming Winter season in town.

***

The expressions of regret at Mr. Vanderbilt's death, of sympathy for his family, and of appreciation of his honorable career and his fine and high character are universal. They are uttered spontaneously, not only in Newport villas and Southampton and Bar Harbor cottages, in lordly halls on the Hudson, and on the Long Island plains and hills, but in busy offices, crowded stores, train sheds, and in the rooms of the lowly in city tenement or country village. The chorus of sorrow and of sympathy responds to the one keynote, "A good man gone." No finer epitaph could be desired by prince or poor man, by kings of finance, or knights of labor. For it was Mr. Vanderbilt's blameless life, liberal and unostentatious charity and kindly courtesy and feeling for his fellow-men that has made his death more of an event than an incident in this busy world, and the memory of which is his best monument.

***

The Newport season being virtually over, Mr. Vanderbilt's death will not be as much felt there in the way of stopping gayety as if it had occurred during the season. It will, of course, remove from all participation in the social movement of the coming Winter season the members of the large Vanderbilt family connection. One of these connections, the Webb family, has been virtually retired all Summer owing to the serious, and, it is feared, fatal illness of Mr. H. Walter Webb. With the Vanderbilt houses closed, for it is probable that few of the members of the family will remain in town the coming Winter, the Vanderbilt and Sloane opera boxes empty or tenanted by others, and with the influence and energy of the feminine heads of the Vanderbilt families wanting, the Winter season is sure to be seriously dimmed in brilliancy. There are no other families or family to succeed to their place. Mrs. Ogden Goelet has elected to reside abroad. Mrs. Robert Goelet is still in deep mourning for her husband, and Mrs. Astor, Sr., sailed yesterday for Europe in by no means good health and with little hope, even if she returns in better health, at her age of being able to undergo the fatigues of much entertaining next season.

***

Mrs. Astor, Sr., is reported to have sailed for Europe yesterday morning, carrying out the plan that she had when she arrived in New York last week on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. She was accompanied to the steamer by her son, Col. John Jacob Astor, by two maids, and the German lady who has been her companion for the last two years. The last sailed with her. Mrs. Astor did not seem at all well as she left her house and as she boarded the steamer. It is said that she is going to Homburg to try the waters there, and that she will return in about six weeks. As is natural her departure for Europe so soon after her return from there in July last, and following her illness at Newport, has started all sorts of rumors, to which her age and her undoubtedly failing strength of late add strength. It is the general impression in society at Newport and elsewhere that even if Mrs. Astor lives for some time she will hardly be able to again resume her place in the gay world.

***

Among Mrs. Astor's fellow-passengers booked to sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm yesterday were H. Seymour Husted, Robert Baker, Walston H. Brown, son-in-law of the late Col. Ingersoll, F. de Coppet, Clarence Gray Dinsmore, Mrs. Francis Johnston, Mrs. Henry B. Livingston, Mrs. W. C. Lane and Miss Lane, William Solamon, Thomas F. Vietor, Carl Vietor, and Gustav H. Schwab. The New York, which sails for Southampton to-day, has booked among other passengers Joseph Benedict, Henry Thompson, the Hon. Thomas W. Cridneir, and the Rev. John C. Henry.

***

Mr. Douglas Walter Campbell, the grandson of the Duke of Argyll, whose engagement to Miss Aimée Lawrence, the niece of John La Farge, was announced in Sunday's TIMES, is a young man with a very good income. His father, who was a son of the Duke of Argyll, was very well known in New York, he having been at one time in the brokerage business on Wall Street. He afterward was a stock broker in London and made quite a large fortune in profitable investments. The members of the Duke of Argyll's family are all thrifty, and several of them have taken up successful careers. Young Campbell is said by those who know him to be a fine young fellow and quite democratic in his ideas. Miss Aimée Lawrence has lived abroad with her mother ever since the death of her father some years ago. She is a niece of the late Countess d'Agreda. Mr. Campbell is a nephew of the Marquis of Lorne, who married Princess Louise, the daughter of Queen Victoria, and is the third heir removed from the Dukedom.

***

Among those who have entertained at St. Moritz this Summer have been Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Story, who are at the Villa Story. Mr. and Mrs. Julian Story are to visit them this Autumn. The Villa Story is one of the show places in the Engadine.

***

There are rumors abroad of the "arrangement," as it is called, of a marriage between Lord Delmeny, the eldest son of the Earl of Rosebery, and the eldest daughter of Lord Carrington. This is interesting to New Yorkers and Philadelphians on account of the sister-in-law of Lord Carrington, Mrs. Carrington, one of the most fashionable women in London, and who, until three years ago, was the mother of the future Earl. The Earl and Countess had a number of children, all of them daughters, and the son of their American relative was considered the heir. The estates are considerable and the title quite an old one. But three years ago the Countess gave birth to a son, and there seems now but little chance of there being an American Earl added to the British peerage, as the new heir is a healthy child. Since the birth of this son the Earl and Countess Carrington have gone out much in society, and now they are bringing their daughters out.

***

There will be an Autumn season in London, and it will open early in October and continue until the Christmas holidays. Already a number of small dances have been planned, and among the hostesses who will entertain are Mrs. Charles Wilson, Mrs. Keppel, Mrs. Willie James, Lady Carrington, and Mrs. Bradley Martin, who will come into town soon after Oct. 1. Miss Van Wart, who has leased a large country place near Windsor, has been giving all Summer a series of house parties. Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck and Miss Bentinck are settled at Kindrochit Lodge, Braemer, which they have taken for the Autumn. They had also leased Park House, Harrowgate, which they occupied during the early Summer.

***

Mrs. Brown Potter is entertaining on a small scale at Romani, her place on the Thames. Her guests are many of them literary and theatrical people, with here and there a titled personage, but very few Americans. Mrs. Brown Potter is credited with the epigram apropos of Mrs. de Bathe in "The Degenerates" that a woman is either young or old, and never middle-aged. Mrs. Brown Potter has given up all idea of coming to America just yet.

PRINCESS DE WREDE'S RECITAL.

She Is Well Received by a Large Audience at the Newport Casino.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 12.—The song recital given by the Princess Adolphe de Wrede at the Casino this evening was largely attended and excited great interest. The Princess, who is a strikingly handsome woman, has made many friends since her arrival here two weeks ago, and was loudly applauded for all her selections. It was her first public appearance, for although she sang at the houses of the German and French Ambassadors in Washington last Winter, she has never before appeared on the concert stage. She wore an Empire robe of rose-colored satin, covered with lace.

The Princess sang in no fewer than six languages—French, German, Italian, Russian, Hungarian, and English. She has a finely cultivated rich and flexible mezzo-soprano voice. Perhaps the best-liked of her selections were those from Rubinstein, in Russian; from Brahms and Schumann, in German; two charming French bergerettes, and Tosti's Mattinata, which the Princess studied with the composer.

Among those in the audience were Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Reginald Tower, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Miss Lyman, Miss Daisy Pierson, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, George P. Messervey, Miss McAllister, Mrs. James A. Brown, Armand Lecomte, Humphreys Owen, Miss Potter, Lady Cunard, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. De Forest Danielson, Mrs. H. B. Duryea, Mrs. C. L. Best, Harry Lehr, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Louis White, Mrs. William R. Travers, Miss Swan, H. A. C. Taylor, E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Baron Von Mumm, and D. L. Lorillard.

The Princess will leave Newport for New York next Monday, and will sail for France in October, to return to America in January.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 12.—Thomas F. Cushing and Miss Cushing went to New York yesterday.

J. G. Cassatt of Philadelphia arrived yesterday on the steam yacht Eugenia.

Mrs. Phoebe Hazard has let her cottage on Parker Avenue to Mme. A. C. Polifeme for the season of 1900.

The cottage belonging to the Swift estate, at Bellevue and Wheatland Avenues, has been rented to J. De Forest Danielson of Boston for next season.

Miss Anna Sands is registered at the Casino.

Charles de Halbert of the Russian Embassy at Rome is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Potter-Palmer.

Departures for New York to-day included Mrs. William Jay. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Prescott Lawrence, W. Max-Muller, William Post, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow.

Capt. H. C. Taylor of the Indiana is passing a short leave of absence with his family here.

Lieut. Cameron McR. Winslow, United States Navy, Flag Lieutenant of Admiral Sampson's staff, is here on leave.

Mme. A. Tanty gave a lecture at the residence of Mrs. C. L. Pest this morning. Her subject was "Moscow."

Yesterday being the second anniversary of the death of Francis Brockholst Cutting, son of Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, a solemn high mass was celebrated at St. M

VITASCOPE RAN THE FIGHT

McGovern Knocked Out Palmer for the Benefit of Picture Men.

TOOK HIM ONLY TWO MINUTES

Fully 10,000 Men Paid Big Prices to Further the Plans of the Photographers.

It took only 2 minutes and 32 seconds of fighting in the ring of the Westchester Athletic Club at Tuckahoe, N. Y., yesterday afternoon to decide an international bantamweight championship between "Pedlar" Palmer of England and "Terry" McGovern of Brooklyn. Ten thousand persons had journeyed up to Tuckahoe, some of them from the South and West, and still others from England, to pay all the way from $4 to $15 for admission to the fight, and in addition to submit to all sorts of inconveniences in order to see the Brooklyn boy beat his opponent into insensibility in such a short time. Not a full round was consumed, and as a result it was a disgusted crowd that made its way back to New York.

But when the spectators realize to-day that they paid such fancy prices for so little sport in order that the initial expenses of the vitascope company that got up the hippodrome might be paid their disgust will be deeper, and when some of them realize that their every action at the fight, their features showing plainly, will be exhibited all over this country and in England in the vitascope photographs they will probably make up their minds to remain away from such exhibitions in future. It was probably this public exhibition of themselves at so much an admission that prompted Richard Croker, ex-Senator Murphy, and others of Mr. Croker's party to make up their minds at the last moment not to attend the fight, for they as well as hundreds of other well-known men had purchased boxes for the fight but did not occupy them.

Of the fight itself there is not much to tell, but of the scenes incidental to it there was enough to furnish gossip in pugilistic circles for a long time to come.

It was to be a meeting of the two cleverest boys at the weight in the world. They were to box twenty-five rounds at 116 pounds for a purse of $10,000, the championship of the world, and a share in the profits of the vitascope pictures, arrangements to exhibit which have been made in England and throughout the United States. So the battle for a championship was only incidental to the business arrangements of clever showmen who own a vitascope machine, and as the exhibition of the pictures was to bring in the greatest revenue, the fact that the fight lasted for less than a round was a disappointment to the promoters as well as to the people who paid fancy prices to see it decided. The battle was to have been fought on Monday, but the rain would not permit of picture taking, so it was postponed until yesterday, when the sunlight was strong enough to serve the purposes of the machine.

Such a gathering the little town of Tuckahoe never knew before as that of yesterday. By 2 P. M. there were fully 15,000 visitors in the place. They included men in all walks of life, business men of spotless respectability, politicians, gamblers, prizefighters, and toughs and thieves. Detectives were as thick as blades of grass, and there were seventy-five special deputies under the leadership of Sheriff Molloy of Westchester County. Some of the men on the doors who were to handle the crowd carried not the long locust clubs they use ordinarily, but were armed instead with the short leather-covered blackjacks that highwaymen use to waylay victims, and not a few of the spectators who were pushed forward at the gates by those behind wondered that they should be handled as if they had come to break into a bank instead of to give up good money for poor amusement.

The crowd, after running the gantlet of a double line of ticket speculators, found themselves on the brow of a steep hill, on the foot of which the unroofed arena stood. It was a case of clamber down the hill as best you could to the pine palisades that formed the big inclosure and then join the rushing mob at the bottom that crowded in haphazard through the narrow entrances.

Inside the sun poured down fiercely on the ring, which was surrounded with well-filled boxes, and rom the outside row of boxes there rose tier above tier, rows of plain benches. The big camera of the vitascope loomed up at the top of the southern end of the inclosure, and around the camera were grouped the members of a brass band. Lively airs were played until the men were ready to enter the ring, but the music was almost drowned by the shouts of betting commissioners, who yelled for bets and waved bills of large denomination above their heads. The American was the favorite in the betting, and wagers of 5 to 3 were placed for large sums.

When all was ready for the camera to do its work, George Siler, of Chicago, the referee, was introduced, and then Palmer, with the tuft on his head of a Mohawk brave, attendant, entered the ring. He was followed a few minutes later by McGovern and his handlers and his little brother, who headed the procession, carried the American flag. Little time was wasted in preliminary work. The principals stepped to the centre of the ring at the referee's call, who had been given the cue by the photographer, and the battle was on.

The Briton, beetle-browed and closely cropped, looked a fit antagonist for the fair-haired Brooklyn boy, for he was of sturdier build, and his guard was well placed. He was met by McGovern at the centre of the ring and at once opened hostilities by feinting with his left hand. He had evidently made up his mind to force matters from the start, and in adopting this policy he made a mistake, for at that game McGovern is at his best. The men came together, and after a hard mix-up both gave and took hard right and left hand swings. They stood off from each other then, and McGovern cooly measured his opponent. In a moment he went at him again, swinging his left to the shoulder and bringing out a big red bruise. Then he sent his right hard to the Englishman's jaw, and the latter went to the ground.

Mrs. McGovern, who was watching the fight from the window of a house that overlooked the palisades of the inclosure, waved her handkerchief in encouragement to her husband, and he waved a salute with his glove while he waited for Palmer to rise. He had only to wait until the third second had been counted, and then he rushed the Briton again. There was another mix-up at close quarters, and both were slamming away when the timer's gong sounded. Only a minute had elapsed, and the principals, as well as the spectators, wondered what had happened. A mistake had been made by the timekeeper, and when this was recognized the men were ordered to fight again.

Palmer was a trifle dazed when he came up again, and he was further dazed by several crashing right and left blows on the body. An extra left swing over the heart made him stagger, and then McGovern, holding him off at arm's length, smashed him with all his power with his right on the nose, just under the left eye. The blow cut the flesh, and Palmer dropped to the floor, knocked out. He made an effort to rise again, but had not the strength, and was counted out by the referee. McGovern was not even winded in the fight, but Palmer was unconscious for three or four minutes, and it was necessary to carry him to his corner. He declared then, sobbingly, that he had been fairly beaten, and said he would leave for England to-day.

Among the men who witnessed the fight were John F. Carroll, Edward Carroll, Leopold Wormser, John White, William H. Busteed, Michael O'Connor, John Haggerty, Eugene Woods, Anthony M. Brady, James Breslin, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Philip J. Dwyer, Commissioner of Correction Francis J. Lantry, David Ryan, Fred Gerken, Patrick J. Sullivan, Chamberlain Patrick Keenan, "Jim" Kennedy, Loring M. Black, Police Inspector McLaughlin, Police Captain Price and his counsel, Col. Henry Clay Henderson; "Al" Herford of Baltimore, William Muldoon, Sylvester Bradhurst, James W. Maxwell, George Myers, George E. Smith, John L. Sullivan, "Bob" Fitzsimmons, James J. Corbett, "Teddy" Foley, and "Kid" McCoy.

Champion Herd Beaten at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—Willie Dunn, champion of 1895, defeated Frank Herd, holder of the present open-golf championship, on the links of the Baltimore Country Club, to-day with two up and one to play. The match was for $500 a side.

Sunday Times—Three Cents.
To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

LENOX GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Sixteen Players Qualify for Match Play To-day—Haughton May Lose the Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 12.—It was perfect golf weather in Lenox to-day, and a very large and fashionable gallery watched the playing. Several members of the Diplomatic Corps were present, including the Portuguese Minister, J. De Costa Duarte; the Baroness Fava, and Count Starzynski of Russia, who has just arrived from Newport. At the tea in the clubhouse this afternoon there was a large gathering.

The players were all on their mettle to qualify, if possible, for the Lenox Cup. They had to go round four times to play the thirty-six holes, and the playing lasted until about 6 o'clock. Percy Haughton of Brookline, who holds the cup, made a total of 177. There were three men ahead of him, as the score below will show, and much doubt is expressed about his being able to keep the cup. Some excellent scores were made, notably those of the two leaders, Laroque and Griswold. The latter made the lowest nine-hole score of the day, going around the last time in 39 strokes, and making the sixth and eighth holes each in 3 strokes. He went around with Laroque, who made the last round in 40 strokes, also making two threes in that round, on the second and sixth holes.

In the match play to-morrow Bishop will play against Laroque, Corey against Cutting, Cooke against Allen, Burr against Frothingham, Kane against Mackay, Trevilli against Griswold, Haughton against Dana, and Swan against Morten. They will play thirty-six holes, and the Consolation Cup will be played for in the afternoon by those who did not qualify for the Lenox Cup, eighteen holes, medal play. Following are to-day's scores of those who qualified for the match play to-morrow:

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
L. A. Laroque, Shinnecock	85	81	166
Chester Griswold, Burlington	86	83	169
George E. Cooke, Point Judith	85	87	172
D. W. Bishop, Jr., Lenox	86	91	177
Percy Haughton, Brookline	86	91	177
S. Frothingham, Lenox	88	90	178
A. Morten, Westchester	94	85	179
D. B. Burr, Arlsley	81	99	180
H. W. Allen, Pittsfield	82	98	180
C. B. Corey, Wallaston	90	92	182
J. B. Swan, Stockbridge	92	93	185
Richard Mackay, Lenox	92	93	185
Grenville Kane, Tuxedo	97	89	186
C. S. Trevelli, Oakley	93	93	186
D. T. Dana, Lenox	95	92	187
Walter Cutting, Pittsfield	98	89	187

Those who handed in scores but did not qualify were the following:

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
R. D. Lapham, Baltusrol	97	90	187
R. S. Hooker, Lenox	96	93	189
J. B. C. Tappen, Nassau	101	88	189
A. S. Wellington, Oakley	98	91	189
H. S. Gray, Stockbridge	93	97	190
W. W. Hoffman, Lenox	98	92	190
C. De Heredia, Lenox	98	93	191
W. F. Boardman, Essex	105	86	191
J. T. Talmadge, Newport	99	94	193
E. Thomson, Lenox	94	99	193
M. P. Kernochan, Pittsfield	92	101	193
J. W. Burden, Lenox	96	98	194
H. R. Winthrop, Newport	102	92	194
A. P. Stokes, Jr., Lenox	101	92	193
F. S. Denny, Chevey Chase	96	98	194
R. C. Iver, Lenox	94	100	194
S. P. Shaw, Lenox	98	111	209
W. A. Taylor, Lenox	97	98	195
G. B. Barnard, New Algonquin	102	96	198
J. A. Gardner, Dyker Meadow	100	95	204
H. Godwin, Lenox	100	108	208
S. P. Shaw, Lenox	98	111	209
J. C. Mallery, Lenox	111	106	217

PENNSYLVANIA FOOTBALL TEAM

Thirty Candidates Appear for the First Day's Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—The University of Pennsylvania football players held their first practice this afternoon, thirty candidates responding to Capt. Hare's call. The decision to restrict the preliminary training to the home grounds resulted in a much larger attendance than is usual. At least twenty more men are expected to report to-morrow.

The work to-day consisted merely of punting and catching practice, in which Hare and Overfield took no part. The former recently sprained a tendon in his leg, while the giant centre has lost twenty pounds from malaria contracted in Puerto Rico and is now a patient in the University Hospital. The training house and training table are opened and strict training will begin in a week. Coach Woodruff has ordered light practice twice a day until the men are in condition for hard work.

Franklin Field has been regraded and drained during the Summer at a cost of nearly $5,000, making it one of the finest gridirons in the country. Until the first game on Sept. 27 with Franklin and Marshall the team will practice on the old field in the campus.

Coach Woodruff addressed the candidates after to-day's practice, outlining the season's work and prospects. There are six vacant positions on the team—both tackles, both ends, full back, and right half back. McCracken, right guard, will go to the mountains for a week, but will be back for the first game. Outland, last year's Captain, is in Yellowstone Park and will not return until Oct. 1, before which time two games will have been played. Gardiner and McMahan, quarter and sub-half respectively, have not returned, but are expected to-morrow. Most of the candidates are members of last year's "scrub" team, but there are some heavy new men, among them being a cousin of Folwell, last year's full back and a good kicker. Hodge is the best of the old punters, while Wallace and Snover are the most likely men for tackles, with Flavell, the baseball catcher, and Smith as the fastest ends.

PRINCETON FOOTBALL SEASON.

Trainer Christie Arrives and Says Practice Will Begin Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 12.—Upon the arrival of Trainer Walter Christie and several of the football men here to-day interest in Nassau's footpall plans for the coming season went up a few notches. Mr. Christie expects all the football men here early the first of next week, and practice will begin in earnest on Wednesday.

"The prospects for a strong team are as good as those of last year at the beginning of the season," said Mr. Christie to-day. "The new material is as yet an unknown quantity. The first two weeks' practice will be of a very light form, and will consist chiefly in falling on the ball, punting, and short cross country runs. The form of practice after this will depend for the most part on the weather. The first lineup with the scrubs will take place two weeks after the university opens, and at that time we expect to settle down to solid practice."

FORGETS WHERE HIS HOME IS.

Cyrus Sterling Fails to Remember Even the City He Lives In.

A man seventy-five years old was found wandering at Vesey and Greenwich Streets last night by Policeman Creede. He was well dressed, weighed about 180 pounds, and was about 6 feet in height. His hair is gray. At the police station he said he was Cyrus Sterling, but could not remember where he lived, except that it was in the neighborhood of a market.

Sergt. O'Meara perceived that the old man was ill, and summoned an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital. The ambulance surgeon, Dr. Sherrill, said the old man was suffering from senility and destitution. Sterling refused to go to the hospital, and said he wanted to go home. Sergt. O'Meara sent a policeman with the old man, as he said he thought he could find the place where he lived. After a fruitless search of an hour or more, they returned to the station house. The Sergeant finally induced the old man to go to the hospital, and an ambulance was again summoned and Sterling taken there. He said that he came from Boston a week ago, but did not know whether he belongs there or not.

Killed in a Philadelphia Elevator.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—Cora Reed, aged thirty-two, a saleswoman in Joseph Darlington's department store, was almost instantly killed this evening while about to step from the elevator. Business had ended for the day, and the elevator, filled with employes, had stopped at the first floor. The passengers in crowding out accidentally pushed the lever, and the elevator started downward. Miss Reed was caught between the roof of the elevator and the floor, and was so badly crushed that she died in a few minutes.

Secretary Allen's Father Aged 91.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 12.—Otis Allen, father of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, was ninety-one years old to-day. He is in excellent health.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks and Chicagos Each Win a Game at the Polo Grounds.

BROOKLYNS KEEP UP THE PACE

Defeat the Pittsburgs at Washington Park by Heavy Batting—On Other Diamonds.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	85	37	.697
Philadelphia	80	47	.630
Boston	75	48	.610
Baltimore	71	51	.582
St. Louis	71	56	.559
Cincinnati	71	56	.559
Chicago	66	62	.516
Pittsburg	62	63	.496
Louisville	58	67	.464
New York	51	73	.411
Washington	44	79	.358
Cleveland	19	114	.143

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 12; New York, 5. (First game.)
New York, 6; Chicago 5. (Second game.)
Brooklyn, 11; Pittsburg, 8.
Philadelphia, 13; Cleveland, 0. (First game.)
Philadelphia, 8; Cleveland, 4. (Second game.)
Washington, 7; Cincinnati, 3 (First game.)
Washington, 5; Cincinnati, 4. (Second game.)
Louisville, 5; Baltimore, 4.

Games To-day.

Chicago in New York.
Pittsburg in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Boston.
Cleveland in Philadelphia.
Louisville in Baltimore.
Cincinnati in Washington.

The New Yorks and Chicagos broke even in the two games played at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, Carsey, who played at third base, was solely responsible for the team's defeat. Doyle retired because of injuries received while sliding to second. The New Yorks won the second game through good batting. The scores:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf.	1	2	2	0	0	Ryan, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
O'Brien, lf.	3	3	1	0	0	Curley, 2b.	0	1	2	5	1
Davis, ss.	0	1	5	5	0	Lange, cf.	2	3	2	1	0
Foster, rf.	0	1	2	2	1	Everitt, 1b.	1	3	14	0	0
Doyle, c.	0	1	0	0	0	Mertes, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Warner, c.	0	1	5	3	0	Bradley, 3b.	3	1	0	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	5	1	3	Magoon, ss.	2	1	4	9	0
Seymour, 1b.	1	1	5	1	0	Chance, c.	1	1	5	1	0
Carsey, 3b.	0	2	0	5	4	Taylor, p.	1	3	0	1	0
Carrick, p.	0	1	0	3	1						
Total.	5	13	27	19	10	Total.	12	18	27	18	1

FIRST GAME.

New York	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	—5
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	5	—12

Three-base hits—Foster, O'Brien. Two-base hits—Doyle, Carsey, Lange, Ryan, Mertes, Bradley. First base by errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 7. Left on bases—New York, 4; Chicago, 12. Base on balls—Off Garrick, 5. Struck out—By Garrick, 2. Stolen bases—Magoon, Double plays—Warner and Davis; Taylor, Magoon, and Everitt. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf.	2	1	1	1	0	Ryan, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
O'Brien, lf.	1	1	0	0	0	Curley, 2b.	1	1	1	4	1
Davis, ss.	1	1	0	4	1	Lange, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Foster, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Everitt, 1b.	0	1	3	1	0
Seymour, 1b.	1	2	7	1	2	Mertes, rf.	0	1	1	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	2	3	3	1	Bradley, 3b.	1	0	1	1	0
Warner, c.	0	1	3	1	0	Magoon, ss.	1	1	1	1	0
Carsey, 3b.	1	1	3	2	1	Donahue, c.	1	1	6	0	0
Gettig, p.	0	1	0	3	1	Griffith, p.	1	1	0	1	1
Total.	6	11	18	15	6	Total.	4	6	18	6	2

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2—6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0—5

Home run—Seymour. Two-base hit—Davis. Sacrifice hits—Seymour, Magoon, Donahue. First base by errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 5. Left on bases—New York, 6; Chicago, 6. Base on balls—Off Gettig, 4; off Griffith, 1. Struck out—By Gettig, 2; by Griffith, 2. Stolen base—O'Brien. Double plays—Gleason, Davis, and Seymour; Carsey, Gleason, and Seymour. Umpires—Messrs. McDonald and O'Day.

BROOKLYNS KEEP ON WINNING.

Defeat the Pittsburgs by Heavy Batting—McJames Called Upon.

The Brooklyns continued their winning streak yesterday, defeating the Pittsburgs at Washington Park in a heavy batting game. Dunn was compelled to retire in the fifth inning. Kennedy, who relieved him, only lasted one inning, and McJames was called upon the save the game. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beaum't, cf.	2	2	3	0	0	Kelley, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Willi'ms, 3b.	1	2	1	4	1	Keeler, rf.	2	2	4	1	0
McC'ry, 2b.	2	3	1	4	0	Jen'ings, 1b.	2	2	11	1	0
Dillon, 1b.	0	2	14	1	1	And'rs'n, cf.	2	2	5	0	0
Donovan, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Dahlen, 3b.	2	2	1	2	1
M'C'rthy, lf.	1	2	2	1	1	Dahlen, ss.	1	1	1	4	0
Ely, ss.	0	1	1	2	0	Casey, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0
Schriver, c.	0	0	1	1	0	McGuire, c.	2	2	0	0	0
Chesbro, p.	1	1	0	3	0	Dunn, p.	2	2	0	3	0
						Kennedy, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						McJames, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	8	14	24	16	4	Total.	11	11	27	13	0

Pittsburg	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	—8
Brooklyn	2	4	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	—11

First base by error—Pittsburg. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 6; Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hits—Beaumont, McCreery, 2; Ely, Jennings, Dunn. Struck out—By Chesbro, 1. Sacrifice hits—Kelley, Jennings, Casey. Stolen base—Jennings. Bases on balls—Off Chesbro, 5; off Dunn, 1; off Kennedy, 1; off McJames, 1. Wild pitch—McJames. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt. Attendance, 2,400.

Two Victories for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—The Philadelphias experienced no difficulty in winning a double-header from Cleveland to-day. Knepper, who pitched the first game for the visitors, was batted at will, and Schmidt, in the second, was hit opportunely. Both Orth and Piatt were in good form, and the locals played a fine fielding game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Philadelphia	3	0	5	0	3	0	2	0	0	—13

Base hits—Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 14. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Cleveland, Knepper and McAllister; Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland.

SECOND GAME.

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	—8

Base hits—Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Cleveland, 6. Batteries—Cleveland, Schmidt and Sugden; Philadelphia, Piatt and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and McGarr.

Washingtons Win Two Games.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Washingtons pulled the Cincinnatis down a peg in the race by taking two games to-day. In the first Evans had them at his mercy. Taylor, who had poor control, voluntarily retired at the end of the fifth inning, and Peitz pitched the remainder of the game for Cincinnati. In the second game the home team won out in the ninth inning. Freeman and McGann of Washington were put out of the game for roughly handling the umpire. Attendance, 2,300. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Washington	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	—7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—3

Base hits—Washington, 11; Cincinnati, 4. Errors—Washington, 2; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Washington, Evans and Kittridge; Cincinnati, Taylor, Peitz, and Kahoe.

SECOND GAME.

Washington	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—5
Cincinnati	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Washington, 11; Cincinnati, 8. Errors—Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Washington, McFarland and Kittridge; Cincinnati, Hawley and Kahoe. Umpire—Mr. Latham.

Louisville, 5; Baltimore, 3.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—Howell had the Louisvilles shut out up to the ninth inning to-day, when a base on balls started a batting rally that tied the score. In the twelfth inning Brodie's slow fielding of a hit allowed the Louisville's to score two runs. Score:

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2—5
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—3

Base hits—Louisville, 18; Baltimore, 9. Errors—Louisville, 3; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Waddell and Zimmer; Baltimore, Howell and Criteham and McGinnity and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer.

Silk Manufacturers to Form a Trust.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 12.—All the broad silk manufacturers of this city met to-night and did not adjourn until a late hour. They decided favorably on the idea of forming a trust. It is proposed, among other things, to make a uniform rate of wages in all the shops.

Four Killed by a Train in Indiana.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 12.—A westbound Panhandle passenger train to-day ran down and instantly killed Mrs. Harrison McVety and three children at a crossing east of Logansport.

COACHMAN SAVES THREE LIVES.

Pulls a Team and Carriage Out of the Way of a Train.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 12.—An accident, which, but for the prompt action of Coachman Spencer, would have resulted fatally, happened to a pleasure party while driving this afternoon. A carriage containing Mrs. William Utz, her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Eloise Utz, and the latter's two-year-old baby was about to cross the Lehigh Valley tracks just south of Genesee Valley Park when the coachman discovered a passenger train approaching at a rapid rate. The coachman jumped from his seat and seized the team by the heads, and pulled them off the track just as the engine dashed by.

The horses became frightened, and pranced so close to the train that they were struck by it, the necks of both horses being broken. The occupants of the carriage were thrown out, the two women being severely injured. The baby was not hurt.

LONG RACE WITH DEATH IN VAIN

Young Cohen, Brought from the Catskills, Dies of His Wound.

Howard B. Cohen, the sixteen-year-old son of George J. Cohen, of 466 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, who was accidentally shot in the leg at West Cairo, in the Catskill Mountains, Monday, and who was hurried to St. Luke's Hospital in the hope of saving his life by means of an operation, died in that institution early yesterday morning.

Young Cohen, accompanied by several companions, started out hunting Monday morning. While climbing a fence his gun was accidentally discharged, the charge entering his right leg just below the knee, breaking both bones and tearing the flesh away. His companions bandaged the wound as well as possible and carried him to a farmhouse. Two physicians were summoned, but they were unable to stop the flow of blood, and advised that he be taken to New York as quickly as possible. Mrs. Sherman Earl of West Cairo and Miss Grace McDonald of 849 Amsterdam Avenue volunteered to accompany the lad to New York.

The accident occurred at 11 o'clock, and an hour later they were on their way to Catskill in a carriage. Here they caught a New York Central train, and on its arrival in New York an ambulance from St. Luke's was awaiting the patient. Shortly after his arrival at the hospital he became unconscious from the loss of blood. Immediate amputation of the leg was the only chance to save the boy's life. This was done, but in spite of all possible care he succumbed.

Funeral services will be held this morning.

THE LIVE STOCK TRUST.

George B. Loving Says Its Organization with $30,000,000 Capital Is Assured.

The Live Stock Trust is practically assured. So said George B. Loving of Fort Worth, Texas, after a conference at the Waldorf-Astoria last night with prominent New York and Boston capitalists.

"At last I see that success is to attend my efforts," said Mr. Loving on the eve of his departure for Chicago, where some minor details are to be arranged.

"I shall return to New York," he added, "after the Dewey Day bustle has subsided and complete the organization of the combination. It will have a capital of not less than $30,000,000 and will take in about all the ranches and live stock in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. I have heard nothing from the Retail Butchers' Association of late, but if they want to do business with us, their propositions will receive respectful consideration. Thirty-five additional ranch owners have given us options which have not yet been considered."

SOCIAL REFORM CLUB MEETING.

Tenements, the New Building Code, and Other Matters Discussed.

The Social Reform Club at its regular meeting last night discussed the general subject of tenement house improvements and the new building code. Before taking up this subject the club adopted a resolution criticising the new arrangement of street signs.

A letter from Controller Coler was then read, thanking the club for its support of his opposition to the Ramapo water contract. A resolution, commending the Controller for his "eminent services to honest government," was adopted over the negative vote of Joseph Barondess, who announced himself as opposed to thanking any man for doing his duty. He said that Mr. Coler received a good salary for that.

Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, delivered the chief address of the evening on "The Coming Tenement House Exhibit at the Paris Exposition of 1900." He explained the plan of the committee, which contemplates the preparation of models of existing tenements, together with models of modern tenement structure. Maps, showing the relative prevalence of tuberculosis and other diseases in the tenement districts, are to be made up, and efforts will be put forth to illustrate present methods as contrasted with the possible municipal ownership of tenement property.

In commenting upon the new building code, Mr. Veiller said that it was "the worst body of laws ever framed." He then undertook detail the suggestions of his committee and their rejection by the Building Code Commission.

RUNAWAY ON BROADWAY.

Wagonwheel Got Into Cable Slot and Horse Became Frightened.

An exciting runaway occurred on Broadway near the Metropolitan Opera House late yesterday afternoon. A surrey owned by Julius Palmer, a saloon keeper at 664 Sixth Avenue, and driven by Carl Entras of 316 East Forty-fourth Street, had turned in from Thirty-sixth Street about 5 o'clock, when one of the wheels went down into the cable slot.

The horse became frightened and sprang forward, tearing the wheel off. The horse ran up the street, some of the harness having broken at the same time. Entras could not stop him.

In front of 1,716 Broadway the runaway came into collision with a horse and wagon, throwing the driver out of his seat. The runaway kept on and nearly ran down a crowd of women boarding a car at Thirty-ninth Street. Policeman Brady of the Broadway Squad ran up the horse coming and, with the held of a cabman named Charles Gingras, stopped him.

TOWN DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Loss of $200,000 in Northwood, N. D.—Postmaster Hurt.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Sept. 12.—The town of Northwood, Grand Forks County, was completely destroyed by fire to-day.

The blaze started in the National Hotel through the carelessness of a hired girl, who was using gasoline to kill insects. The Volunteer Fire Department was helpless. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

Fifty business firms lost their entire belongings.

Postmaster Ellingson was seriously injured by falling glass and timbers.

GEN. DRAPER NOT TO RESIGN.

But He Has Told His Friends He Wishes to be Vice President.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Ambassador William R. Draper denies as absurd a story which was printed here to-night, to the effect that he was about to resign his post in Rome and become the Administration candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

Gen. Draper has said to his friends that he wants the Vice Presidency.

Fell Dead on Broadway.

Thomas Curran, thirty-seven years old, of 582 Third Avenue, died suddenly of heart disease on Broadway, near Thirty-seventh Street, last night. He was walking up the street when he suddenly threw up his hands, groaned, and fell to the walk. A policeman carried him to the doorway of a store and rang for an ambulance, but before Dr. Solly of the New York Hospital arrived Curran was dead. The body was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Will of the Rev. J. M. Kiely.

The will of the Rev. John M. Kiely, pastor of the Catholic Church of the Transfiguration, Brooklyn, who died on Aug. 9 last, was offered for probate in the office of the Kings County Surrogate yesterday. The value of the estate is estimated at $7,000. Father Kiely leaves $500 to the church of which he was pastor, $1,000 for parochial schools, $500 to St. Mary's Hospital, and $500 to the Sisters of the Poor of that institution. His library is left to St. John's College, Brooklyn.

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

Brooklyn Jockey Club's Fall Meeting Opens Auspiciously.

A STRONG CARD PRESENTED

Mesmerist, Imp, Miss Marion, Handpress, Reynolds, and Dr. Catlett Were the Winners.

The opening of the Brooklyn Jockey Club's Fall meeting at Gravesend yesterday did not bring out as large a crowd as that present at the openings of this popular track in former years. Probably 5,000 spectators were congregated on the grand stand and in the cheaper seats when the bell rang for the first race, and these enjoyed an ideal afternon's sport. The September weather was in a glorious mood.

The track was not in the best condition, but was far better than had been hoped for. The sun and northwest wind had dried it out pretty well along the middle and near the outer rail, but the going in toward the rail was decidedly stiff. This failed to mar the day's sport, however, as the several events to be decided were of too high an order to be spoiled by a little heavy going. Some good horses were scratched, but there was enough high-class material left on the lists to furnish plenty of guessing. The bookmakers and public divided honors in the betting ring.

The pièce de résistance on the card was the Junior Champion Stakes for two-year-olds, guaranteed to be worth $15,000. Although this, by the way, is one of the richest fixtures of the year, it did not cost the club a single dollar, as the forfeits alone amounted to $18,400. Twenty-two horses, whose owners are willing to patronize these guaranteed stakes, were named on the card, and only seven declined the issue. Of the youngsters that bid for the stake, Mesmerist, the fleet Bromley colt, struck the talent as being about the best in the race, as he got in without a penalty, not having won a race of a value of $7,500. Mesmerist and his stable mate, Missionary, were linked together in the betting, and took the favorite's money at 6 to 5. High Order, Easton & Larabie's colt, was well thought of by a lot of clever judges, who laid considerable money on him. McMeekin, Sakhrat, and Modrine carried some knowing ones' money when they lined up. The start was a good

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Brokers and Auction Room Dealings—Reported Purchase in East Twenty-second Street.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for the Ford estate and for the New York Investment and Improvement Company, to Francis M. Marks, two pieces of vacant property at the northpast corner of Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, which, together, comprise about six and a half lots. They have resold the same for Mr. Marks, to Hugo F. Hoefler, who gives in part payment two five-story flats on the west side of Eighth Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, and have resold the vacant plot at the corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Morningside Avenue for Hugo F. Hoefler to Albert W. Mott, who will improve the same by the erection of two six-story apartment houses.

Karl M. Wallach & Son have bought from the Murphy estate 217 East Eighty-fifth Street, a three-story frame building, on a lot 26.4 by 102.2. A seven-story apartment house will be erected on the site.

It is reported that Amund Johnsen has bought from Mayer S. Auerbach, 26 East Twenty-second Street, 30 by 98, for improvement with a business building.

Martin & Brother decline to discuss the report that they have sold the seven-story building 42 and 44 New Street.

Jacob Wertheimer has sold to a Mr. Ullman the four-story dwelling 19 West Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 65 by 102.2.

Joseph Levy & Son have sold for John L. Bassett the three-story dwelling 313 West Thirtieth Street.

William and Julius Bachrach have sold 204 East Seventh Street to a builder, who will erect thereon a seven-story tenement.

W. D. Haynes & Co. have sold for E. J. Blauvelt to Mrs. Carrie Weise the dwelling 1,995 Anthony Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William Kennelly.

1,440 Lexington Avenue, 16.7 by 75, four-story stone-front tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles E. Whitehead, as executor.....$11,200

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

536 and 538 West Thirty-ninth Street, each 25 by 98.9; two five-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to William Buehler 28,400

To-day's Auction Sale.

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By John S. Mapes, foreclosure sale, Irving Washburn, referee, Zulette Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, south side, 175 feet east of Mapes Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $917.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Hoe Avenue, west side, 125 feet south of Freeman Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 42; A. L. Rake, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 339 and 341 East Thirteenth Street, for a one and two story brick foundry, 50 by 206.6; Lorillard estate of 3 Mercer Street, owner; Quinby & Brown of 99 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $15,000.

One Hundred and Forty-third Street, north side, 75 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 48 by 34; W. G. Leeson of 470 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner; Henri Fouchaux, architect; cost, $800.

Thirty-first Street, north side, 275 feet east of Tenth Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 18 by 75; Mary Reilly of 433 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $100.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Melrose Avenue, to two four-story brick tenements; Oelgeman & Grove of 621 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owners; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 34 West Forty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Charles Steele of 52 West Forty-ninth Street, owner; G. C. Wood of 63 William Street, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 1,286 Broadway, to a seven-story brick flat, with stores; D. McAlpin, Plaza Hotel, owner; cost, $2,500.

No. 427 Fifth Street, to a one-story and basement brick stable; G. A. Hock, premises, owner; Henry Klein, architect; cost, $1,500.

John Street, southeast corner of Nassau Street, to a twelve-story brick and stone office building; H. K. Sheldon, owner; Clinton & Russell, architects; cost, $1,000.

Park Avenue, east side, 300 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; J. S. Roan of 4,352 Park Avenue, owner; C. A. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 268 and 270 Greenwich Street, to two four-story brick office buildings; C. B. Van Dyke of Arlington, N. J., owner; W. L. Irving, architect; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Sept. 12.

ACKERMAN ST, w s, 263.11 ft n of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company, 37.6x100; Anna M. Tuthill to Joseph Flanagan 1

BOULEVARD, n e corner of 97th St, 100.11x165x irregular to street x25 to beginning; Henry Malbrunn and Isaac Stelgens to John W. Stevens 1

DATER ST, n w corner of Wales Av, 118.6x200 to Concord Av x118.6x200; Elizabeth Black to Clarence J. Hartley. 23,750

GREEN LANE or AV, e s, 158 ft s of proposed 5th St, 36.1x107.6; John F. Niebuhr to Mary E. Niebuhr, rerecorded.. 1

LOT 149, Block D, map H. P Rose, Mapes estate; Emma C. Armstrong to Charles Knauf 500

LOT 478, Block F, amended map Mapes estate; Emma C. Armstrong to Charles Knauf 500

MANHATTAN AV, 127, 16.8x75; Edward H. Kelly to Lee W. Groves 18,500

MATILDA ST, w s, Lot 203, map of the Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 39.9x100x39x100; Jean N. and William W. Penfield to William D. Miller 1,000

ROAD from Fordham to William's Bridge, w s, part of Lot 1, map Josiah Briggs, West Farms, &c; William and James Nolan to Paul M. Herzog 1,000

SAMUEL ST, s w w 12.6 ft n w of Lot 262, 12.6x133, being part of Lot 234, map of East Tremont; Filomena De Lorenzo to Maria Vitale, quit claim 1

SHERIDAN ST, s w corner of Barker Av, runs s 362 ft to Bleecker St x w 476 to Monroe Av x368 to Sheridan St x e 475 to beginning; James Birchett to Francis L. Archer 2,000

STANTON ST, s e corner of Sheriff St, 74.7x75.2x75.2x75.1; Leopold Schmeidler and another to Samuel Morris and another 100

THWAITES PLACE, s w s, 152.5 ft n w of Boston Road, 25x149.6x28.10x162.7; Warren G. Mitchell to Hugh Gibbons.... 450

TIEBOUT AV, 2,100, 20x100; Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton to James H. Surridge and another 1

UNION AV, old line, e s, 76.5 ft s of Home St, 150x100; Isaac L. Dunn to Jacob Weill 100

VALENTINE AV, w s, 125 ft n of Travers St, 25x170; Martin Geizler to Frederick H. Muhlbach 1,200

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 166.2 ft s of Wales Av, 25x124.11x30.2x108; James Meehan to Ellen Mulholland 17,000

2D AV, 2,024, n e corner of 104th St, 25.11x75; Nicholas C. L. Beversten to George Schenker 1

3D AV, e s, widened, 100.8 ft s of 163d St, 33.6x109.6x33.4x105.7; Sarah Greenbaum and others to Jonas Weil and another.. 1

5TH AV, 1,486 and 1,488, 52.3x irregular; Simon Hoffmann and others to Nicholas C. L. Beversten 1

7TH AV, e s, 22.11 ft n of 27th St, 27.9x irregular; Benjamin Sire to John J. Buckley 100

7TH AV, 1,970, 25x100; Edward F. Robinson to Max Marx 1

8TH AV, n w corner of 150th St, 100x86.6; Nathan Wise and wife to Nelson J. Ferris 1

10TH AV, w ½ of Lot 561, map of the village of Wakefield, 50x114; Mary E. Lockton and another to Charles J. Byrnes 1

7TH ST, n s, 264 ft w of Avenue A, 21x101.11x23.2x111.9; Peter Mundorff to Samuel E. Jacobs 15,200

30TH ST, n s, 190 ft w of 8th Av, 20x98.9; John L. Bassett to Catharine Todd

40TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; George W. McAdam, executor, &c., to James Fitzgerald, rerecorded 10,900

63D ST, 161 West, 25x100.5; Harriet Bartlett, executrix, &c., and others, executors, to Lena Davis 5,500

74TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of Park Av, 18x102.2; Jere C. Lyons to Benno Neuberger. 1

97TH ST, 152 West, 17x100.11; Robert S. Levy and wife to Edward G. Black 1

118TH ST, s s, 255 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Patrick H. Lynch and wife to Nathan Wise 1

136TH ST, n s, 387.6 ft e of 7th Av, 15.6x99.11; Henry M. Geschneidt, referee, to Howard T. Kingsbury 13,600

144TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; Jeanette Mattern to Mary I. Carey. 1

150TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; Helen M. Case to Gustave Mayer 100

164TH ST, s s, 77.6 ft e of Boston Road, 75x100; Ellen Mulholland to James F. Meehan 11,500

183D ST, 598 East, 20x100; Ernest Wenigmann to George A. Hewitt 5,300

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, John J., to William Schmuits; Avenue A, e w s, 51.9 ft s of 15th St, 25.9x94, 20 years $750

FUSCO, Clementina to Antonio Gielia; 2,246 1st Av, basement, 4 8-12 years.... 318

McSWEENEY, John, to Charles A. Magee; 554 West 125th St, store, &c., 9 years ..... $1,800 to 2,000

PURDY, William M. and John H., to the Mutual Real Estate Company; 474 Broadway, 21 years ..... $3,500 and 4,000

REED, Albert E., to Jacob G. Van Wyck; 2,527 8th Av, store, &c., 2 10-12 years... 1,800

STAHL, Morris, to David Werther; 34 Pitt St, 3 years 3,300

STEINER, Adolph, to William J. Breen; store, &c., 224 Avenue B, 3 years..... 420

Recorded Mortgages.

AUERBACH, Mayer S., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 124 Bleecker St, 1 year 40,000

BREEN, William J., to Jacob Ruppert; 224 Avenue B, leasehold, demand 633

BUCKLEY, John J., to Orleana E. Pell; 7th Av, e s, 22.1 ft n of 27th St, 3 years 18,000

BYRNES, Charles I., to Noble H. Briggs; west ½ of Lot 561, map of Village of Wakefield, 3 years 500

BYRNE, James, to Jacob Ruppert; 204 East 88th St, store lease, demand..... 1,200

CLARK, Nathan E., to Henry Oppenheimer; Madison Av, n e corner of 87th St, 2 years 10,000

DEMPSEY, Mary E., to Samuel F. Jacobs; West End Av, e s, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 1 month 2,125

ENGELMANN, Emil, and Henry Anderson to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 129th St, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 50,000

FERRIS, Nelson J., to Nathan Wise; 8th Av, n w corner of 150th St, 1 year..... 30,000

FRIEND, Theodore H., to Mary A. Morris; Commonwealth Av, w s, at s s s of West Farms Road, 3 years 4,000

GALLO, Nicholas B., to George Ehret; 2,223 1st Av, saloon lease, demand..... 415

GERAGHTY, Mary E., to Ada G. Pritchard; Green Lane, or Av, e s, 158 ft s of proposed 5th St, 3 years 3,000

GIBBONS, Hugh, to Warren J. Mitchell; Tiwaites Place, s w s 182.8 ft n w of Boston Road, 5 years 800

GIBSON, Robert W., and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 15 East 77th St, 3 years 15,000

GOULD, William S., to Charles A. Gould; 34 East 74th St, 10 years 30,000

HAAS, Samuel, and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 13 East 80th St, 3 years 20,000

HARTLEY, Clarence J., to Elizabeth Black; Wales Av, n w corner of Dater St, 2 years 12,000

HARTLEY, Clarence J., to Elizabeth Black; Wales Av, n w corner of Dater St, 2 years 5,000

HERZOG, Paul M., to William and James Nolan; Fordham, to William's Bridge Road, w s, adjoining land of R. W. Dickinson, 3 years 35,000

HEWITT, George A., to Ernest Wenigmann; 598 East 183d St, installments... 1,000

HOGAN, Thomas H., to James Duckworth; 313 Henry St, installments.. 500

HOGG, Thomas D., to Louisa S. Freeman; 360 Grand St, 5 years 7,500

JACOBS, Samuel E., to Peter Mundorff; 145 7th St, 1 year 10,000

JAYNE, Samuel F., executor, &c., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 116 and 118 West 14th St, 1 year 35,000

KORNER, Andrew, to William L. Flanagan, as Managing Director; 692 11th Av, saloon lease, demand 2,500

KUHBAUCH, Anna, to Dora Smith; Lot 54, map of Neill estate, 24th Ward, 3 years 2,500

LAWRENCE, Harriet A. and George W., to Michael J. O'Shaughnessy, Jr.; West End Av, n w corner of 89th St, 1 year.. 7,500

LIPPMANN, Israel, and Robert Friedman to James G. Bennett and William Jay, trustees, &c.; 248 East 3d St, 5 years 35,000

MAYEN, Bernard, to Daniel K. De Beixedon; Broome St, n w corner of Cannon St, 5 years 4,000

MENCHER, Alte, to The Baron de Hirsch Fund; Lot 18, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope, Tremont, installments... 3,000

OCHSNER, Charles J., to Theresa Heidelberger; Villa Av, w s, 409.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 3 years 400

PITCHER, Charles, to Almira L. Brown; Boston Av, n e corner of 165th St, 1 year 3,000

ROGERS, James D., to Ella T. Townsend; Graham St, n e corner, Lot 185, map of portion of Bowne estate, bowing Lots 188 and 184 on said map, 3 years..... 500

SCHAFFNER, Ernestine, to Ernest M. Schaffner and others; 50th St, s s, 66.5 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year 35,000

SCHLENKER, George, to Adolph Openhym and others, trustees, &c.; 2,024 2d Av, 5 years 12,000

STEVENS, John W., to Henry Malbrunn and Isaac Steigerwald; Boulevard, n e corner of 97th St, 1 year 30,000

STOLZ, George, to Josephine M. Purroy and another; Bouverneur St, now 151st St, n s, 275 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 6,000

STRIPLING, Charles H., to August Freutel; 155th St, s s, 195 ft w of Elton Av, 3 years 1,500

SURRIDGE, James H., and Joseph H. Esterly to Charles H. Thornton; 2,100 Tiebout Av, 5 years 1,000

TODD, Catharine, to John L. Bassett; 30th St, n s, 190 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years... 6,000

WALLACH, Moses K., to Karl M. Wallach; 76th St, s s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, demand 20,500

WENIGMANN, Ernest, to Marie L. Ogg; 600 East 183d St, 3 years 3,500

WENNINGER, John P., to Bazena T. Downes; Tremont Av, n s, 82.9 ft w of Washington Av, 8 years 12,500

YOUNG, James H., to Empire City Savings Bank; Marion Av, proposed, w s, 100 ft s of Travers St, proposed, 1 year.. 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CASPER, Caesar, to Theresa Kraft..... Nom.

FERRIGAN, Patrick F., and others, executors, &c., to Anna B. Hautau..... Nom.

GOLDEN, James H., to Henry J. Braker.. 5,000

LENZNER, William, to Charles and Magdalena Herrmann 1,500

MARX, Solomon, to Carrie Bendheim..... Nom.

MONAGHAN, Mary E., to Patrick F. Ferrigan and others, executors, &c..... 490

NOLL, Louisa, to Frieda Hart..... 3,500

POTTER, Frederick G., to Grace Wilson, guardian, &c..... 3,800

SCHLERITH, George, executor, &c., to Louise Hahn..... 2,500

SCHWEGLER, Kate, guardian, &c., to Elisa Bode..... 1,000

THOMAS, Adelaide C., to Rosebelle L. Murphy 3,500

TODD, Frances F., to Frederick N. Du Bois ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 129th St, 99.9x100; Michael Marrone against James T. Fitzpatrick, owner and contractor.... 1,392

AVENUE C, 183 to 187; Stockinger Brothers against Baker & Fine, owners and contractors 700

BROOK AV, s e corner of 168th St, 71.6x80; M. B. Houpt & Son against Nicolo F. De Luca, owner and contractor..... 507

GOERCK ST, 23 and 25; Patrick Kiernan against Pauline Aronowitz, owner and contractor 700

JACKSON ST, s w corner of Water St, 70x113; Hubener & Escher against Syver Gronan, owner and contractor..... 24,975

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 173d St, 100x85; William McPherson against Albert B. Woytheler, owner and contractor 825

WENDOVER AV, s s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 75x86; William McPherson against Isaac Landsberg, owner and contractor..... 175

WENDOVER AV, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 75x100; Overbaugh & Camp against Landsberg & Rose, owners and contractors 1,903

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 70 ft s of 8th St, 44x105; Vincenzo Grillo against Mary O'Connell, owner; Peter Spoonheimer & Son, contractor..... 62

WILLETT ST, 85 and 87; the Ridersdale Engine Company against Max Chisling, owner and contractor..... 200

1ST ST, 7; Edward Barbig against David Carp, owner and contractor..... 1,450

80TH ST, s w corner of Columbus Av, 64x102; the Hudson Decorative Company against the Imperial Construction Company, owner; Arthur A. Hodges, contractor 175

116TH ST, 123 East; William H. Boyes against Rosalin and Alexander I. Finkle, owners and contractors..... 459

118TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 44x100; John W. Rapp against Fortunato C. Lamonte, owner and contractor..... 345

122D ST, 222 to 228 West; William R. Bell against Leah Zimmerman and Gabriel Valente, owners and contractors... 1,245

152D ST, 945 to 949 East; George D. Brown against Louis M. King, owner and contractor 8,200

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

45TH ST, 137 and 139 West; William E. Finn with William H. Stearns, 11 payments $32,000

Lis Pendens.

EAGLE AV, s w corner of 156th St, 200x99.3x 200x99.2; Patrick Donohue against Hilde B. Reeves and another, (enforcement of contract, &c.;) attorneys, Page & Eckley.

LOTS 13, 14, and 15, map of 155 building lots of Charles A. Stadler, 23d Ward; Charles Unangst against Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Unangst.

LOTS 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, map of 176 lots Bathgate estate, 24th Ward; Daniel Rosenberg against Emil Goldner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Erdman, Levy & Mayer.

PLEASANT AV, 423; Lavenia H. Montross against Harry A. Lund and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. J. Hart.

35TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Patrick S. Boylan against Terence Boylan and others, (partition;) attorney, W. R. Wilson.

63D ST, n s, 239.7 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.5; the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America against Anthony A. Hughes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. E. Stiger.

74TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of 3d Av, 20x102.2; the Bank for Savings, City of New York, against Bernhard B. Zippert and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

75TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Jessie G. Tim against Mary G. Hatle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Bernard.

122D ST, s s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 17.4x100.11; Henry C. Trumper against William B. Smith and another, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

129TH ST, s s, 147.2 ft e of 8th Av, 22.2x99.11; American Mortgage Company against Naomi C. Paine, executrix, &c., and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.38¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.06⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	5.31
Molasses, O. K. prime	.35
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	26.00
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.06⅝
Lard, prime	5.60
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western, creamery	.23

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 67½@69½; No. 2 red, 72¾c; No. 2 corn, 31@31¼c; No. 2 yellow, 31½c; No. 2 oats, 22@22¼c; No. 2 white, 23¾@24c; No. 3 white, 23@24¼c; No. 2 rye, 36½c; No. 2 barley, 30½@42c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.65; Northwestern, $1.07½; prime timothy seed, $2.25; mess pork, per bbl., $7.20@$8.05; lard, per 100-lb, $5.10@$5.25; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.05@$5.35; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $5.87½@$6.62½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.50@$6.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, $5@$7.

COTTON.—Speculation in futures was considerably less active than it was Monday. The market was decidedly weaker. The turn in prices was made largely by a local dissatisfaction with the cable accounts from Liverpool, showing a net decline of 1½@2 points in the face of some advance here yesterday. But receipts at the ports were very heavy and a rumor got out to the effect that Neill was all ready with another bearish forecast about crop conditions and the extent of the yield. On the opening call, therefore, the market broke 4@9 points. By noon the net decline was increased to a general loss of 9@11 points. The market was finally barely steady in tone at a net decline of 9@12 points. Spot cotton in Southern markets, (middling quoted,) was reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Mobile easy, 5 13-16c; Savannah easy, 1-16c lower, 5 11-16c; Charleston firm, 5¾c; Wilmington steady, 5⅝c; Baltimore, holiday; Memphis steady, 5⅞c; Augusta steady, 1-16c lower, 6c; St. Louis steady, 6c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	....	....	....	5.78@5.80
October	6.00	6.00	5.93	5.94@5.95
November	6.03	6.03	5.93	5.97@5.98
December	6.06	6.08	6.04	6.04@6.05
January	6.11	6.14	6.08	6.08@6.10
February	6.14	6.17	6.12	6.12@6.14
March	6.18	6.21	6.15	6.15@6.16
April	....	....	....	6.19@6.20
May	6.28	6.28	6.22	6.23@6.24
June	6.27	6.28	6.26	6.26@
July	6.32	6.32	6.29	6.29@6.31

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12.—Spot cotton, a fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 3,000 bales; American, 2,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 17-32d; futures opened easy and unchanged, and closed steady at 1½@2 points net lower. December-January, 3.23b; January-February, 3.23b; February-March, 3.22½b; March-April, 3.24b; April-May, 3.25a; May-June, 3.25½a; June-July, 3.26a; July-August, 3.26½a; September, 3.28b; September-October, 3.26b; October-November, 3.24½a; November-December, 3.23b. Manchester—Yarns, moderate demand. Cloths very firm, but prices asked checked business.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Sept. 12.—The tone of the wool market has been quiet during the past week, although prices have held strong. There is no prospect of lower prices, as a feeling exists among dealers that higher figures will be obtainable before the end of the year. There have been several big transactions in territory wools on the scoured basis of 50@52c for fine medium and fine, with staple lines running as high as 55@57c. Fleece wools are firm, but sales are moderate. The offerings of Australian wools are meagre. The following are the quotations for leading descriptions: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, X and above, 29@30c; XX and XX and above, 31@32c; delaine, 33c; No. 1 combing, 33@33½c; No. 2, do, 31@32c. Michigan, Wisconsin &c., X, Michigan, 24@25c; No. 2 Michigan combing, 31@32c; No. 2 Illinois combing, 31@32c; No. 2, do, 29@30c; X New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont, $2@34c; No. 1, New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont, 28@30c; delaine, Michigan, 31@32c; unwashed, medium, &c., Kentucky and Indiana, ¼ blood, combing, 23@24c; Missouri, ¼ blood, combing, 21@22c; braid combing, 19@20c; lake and Georgia, 21@22c. Territory wools, Montana and Dakota, fine medium and fine, 16@18c; scoured, 50@52c; staple, 55@57c; Utah, Wyoming, fine medium and fine, 16@18c; scoured, 50c; staple, 53@55c; Idaho, fine medium and fine, 16@17c; scoured, 50@52c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	73⅝	73¾	73¼	73¼
December	76¾	76¾	76¼	76¾
May	79¾	79 15-16	79¼	79⅝
Corn—				
September	37½	37½	37⅜	37⅜
December	35½	35½	35⅜	35⅜
May	35	35	34⅞	34⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	70 8-16	71¾	70 8-16	70⅞
December	74	74 15-16	74	74
May	74½	75	74	74
Corn—				
September	31	31¼	30¾	31
December	28 5-16	28 11-16	28 5-16	28⅝
May	29⅜	29 11-16	29¼	29⅝
Oats—				
September	21¼	21½	21¼	21¼
December	20⅞	21	20⅞	20⅞
May	22¼	22½	22¼	22⅜

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat—Bulls had rather the best of the market most of the time, working prices up about ⅝c above the previous night, but in attempting to take profits during the last half hour found there was very little staying power, the sales making prices to a level with the curb close of Monday, which was at 76¼c for December, and at the same time the opening point of to-day. In this market it was largely a question of shorts, as the trade collectively did not believe the news justified much of an advance, even though the crop report was construed as fairly bullish. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red,74⅝c spot; old No. 1 Northern Duluth, 79¾c, spot; old No. 1 Northern Duluth, 79½c, to arrive; new No. 1 Northern Duluth, 78⅝c, to arrive; new Northern Duluth, No. 2, 75¾c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern New York, 77⅝c; No. 1 hard Duluth, 81⅝c, to arrive; No. 2 red elevator, 73c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 12.—Close: Wheat, in store—No. 1 Northern, September, 67¼c; December, 67⅝c; May, 70¼@70⅝c. On track—No. 1 hard, old, 70c; new, 70c; No. 1 Northern, 69@67½c; No. 2 Northern, 68@64½c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 12.—Wheat higher; No. 1 Northern, 71¼@72½c; No. 2 Northern, 68¾@70c; rye, No. 1, 56¾@57c; barley, No. 2, 43@44c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 37⅝c, elevator; 38¼c, delivered, and 38¾c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed at 28½c; No. 3 oats, 26c; No. 2 white, 28@28½c; No. 3 white, 27¼c; track, mixed, 26¼@27¼c; track, white, 26¾@33c; No. 2 white clips, 28½c.

RYE—Market firm; No. 1 Western, 65c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 64c spot; State rye, 59@60c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots; exporters bought 56,000 bushels.

BARLEY—Market easier; feeding, 40@42c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 43@50c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

BUCKWHEAT GRAIN—Market quiet; quoted at 55@60c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.05; straights, $3.30@$3.40; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.75; Spring clears, $2.95@$3.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.65@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.40@$2.50; no grade, $18.25, to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.60@$2.75. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.35@$3.50. CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 90c; coarse, 74@75c. FEED—Quoted: Spring bran, bulk, $14.50@$15; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.50; fine, spot, $15.50; coarse, Winter bran, $15.50@$17, latter white; fine, $14.50@$15; middlings, $16@$17.50; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $15.50, bulk; oilmeal, $25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 12.—Bran, $10@$10.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9.50; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; extra mess, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $14.50@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$25.50@$26.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7¼c. CURMEATS—Smoking belies, 7@7½c; 10 lb, 6¾c; 12 lb, 5¾c; rough pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 9¾@10c; Western greens, 8¾@8¾c; Western S. P., 9¼c; city greens, 9¼c. TALLOW—City 4¾c; country, 4¾c. LARD —$5.60; city lard, $5.20; refined lard, South America, $6.50; Continent, $5.95; Brazil, kegs, $7.60; compound, city, 4¾c; Western, 5c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾c; city lard stearine, 6¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12.—Beef, extra India mess, 90s; prime mess, 75s. Pork, prime mess Western, 50s. Lard, steady; prime Western in tierces, 27s 9d; American refined, in pails, 28s 6d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 44s. Bacon steady; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 32s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 34s 6d. Cheese dull; American, finest white, 55s; American, finest colored, 54s 6d. Tallow, prime city, 24s 6d; Australian, in London, 25s 6d. Cottonseed oil, Hull refined, October, 16s. Turpentine, spirits, 34s 6d. Resin, common, firm, 4s. Petroleum, refined, 6¾d. Linseed oil, 22s 9d.

COFFEE.—While the business in Brazilian coffee futures was not large, there was something more than the usual interest developed, as sellers were scarce in the face of conditions that many thought were bearish as to the average. The cables were by no means satisfactory, and the Havre market scarcely maintained itself, while the Hamburg market was partially ¾ pfennig lower, and receipts at Rio and Santos continued very heavy. There was no speculation to account for the tolerably steady ruling of the market; the explanation was rather found in the assumption that during the late protracted period of speculative apathy a considerable short interest had, nevertheless, accumulated, and the market failing to have declined, as the short sellers had planned, steadied upon itself. There were sales of 4,750 bags on the call, 10,250 bags up to 12 M., and for the entire session, 14,500 bags, with the market finally quiet, net unchanged to 5 points higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	....	....	....	4.15@4.20
October	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.15@4.20
November	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.20@4.25
December	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.45@4.50
January	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.50@4.55
February	....	....	....	4.55@4.60
March	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.60@4.65
April	4.70	4.70	4.65	4.65@4.70
May	4.75	4.75	4.70	4.70@4.75
June	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75@4.80
July	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.80@4.85
August	4.90	4.90	4.85	4.85@4.90

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market steady; good average Santos, 5$800; receipts, 54,000 bags, (two days;) stock, 1,155,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ¾ pfg lower; at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged to ¾ pfg lower; sales, 8,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened irregular ¼f lower; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., irregular, ¼f higher; closed at net unchanged prices; total sales, 18,000 bags; January, 32.00; February, 32.25; March, 32.25; April, 32.50; May, 32.75; June, 33.00; July, 33.25; August, 33.50; September, 31.25; October, 31.25; November, 31.50; December, 31.75. Rio—Coffee market steady; No. 7 Rio, 6$200; exchange, 7 11-16d; receipts, 28,000 bags, (two days;) cleared for the United States, 12,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 8,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 3⅞c; molasses, 3 11-16c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $19.50; steel rails, $33; pig iron warrants, $17; lake copper, ingot, $18.50; tin, $32.80; exchange, lead, $4.60; spelter, $5.55.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.55, and in bulk, $6.05; Philadelphia, barrels, $8.50, and in bulk, $6; refined, cases, New York, $9.80; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10.50; deodorized, $11. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 25½@26c; off Summer yellow, 25c; butter grades, 29c; prime white, 28@29c; prime Winter yellow, 30@31c. Linseed—American, raw, 44@45c; American, boiled, 46@47c; Calcutta, raw, 60c; lard oil, 42@44c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.25; tar oil, barrels, $4.50. Spirits of turpentine, 46½@47c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.27½@$1.30; E, $1.40; F, $1.45; G, $1.50@$1.55; H, $1.60@$1.65; I, $1.70@$1.75; K, $1.85@$1.90; M, $2.15@$2.20; N, $2.90; W G, $3.20; W W, $3.45@$3.50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 12.—Spirits of turpentine, 43½@44c. Rosin, 90@95c. Crude turpentine, $2.50.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 12.—Spirits of turpentine, 44c bid. Rosin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau st.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP AND SUR. $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.
A majority of the above-mentioned Bonds having now been deposited with the undersigned, notice is hereby given that further deposits may be made with the Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, until SEPTEMBER 25, 1899, after which date a penalty of $10.00 per Bond will be incurred.
The Committee undertakes to act ONLY for depositing bondholders.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, September 8, 1899.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

LIQUID AIR POWER & AUTOMOBILE CO.

CAPITAL $5,000,000
Divided into 500,000 Shares, par Value $10 Each, Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

Officers and Directors:
EDWIN PLANTA, Pres., Boston Mass.
HANS KNUDSEN, Vice-Pres., Denmark.
THOMAS SEWALL, Sec'y and Treas., Boston.
GEORGE CODE, Boston.
MILTON CHASE, Haverhill, Mass.

SHARES ADVANCE SEPT. 16TH TO $4.00.

Those who were present with our Mr. Code at the recent demonstrations with liquid air are convinced and enthusiastic over the wonderful results obtained.

The success of the company's undertakings is now beyond question, and its earnings will be enormous from the first placing of its products upon the market; the advance demand for our automobiles alone ensures extraordinary dividends on the entire capital stock.

Every effort is therefore being made to press forward its operations and extend its business at the earliest possible date, and the proceeds of the present issue of stock will be devoted solely to this purpose.

The factory, which, with its equipment, will represent the investment of over $100,000, will manufacture liquid air on a scale never before attempted, enabling us to produce it at a cost beyond the possibility of competition; (we can make liquid air at one cent a gallon—7 lbs.—and one pound of liquid air equals in energy 15 to 20 pounds of storage battery) and the use of liquid air as power being made possible only by our inventions, constitutes the **Liquid Air Power & Automobile Co.** *a practical monopoly, with a field and profits before it never before equalled in the history of finance, mining, commerce or invention.*

Early application is advised to secure stock at the present figure of

$3.00 PER SHARE,

as the price will be advanced to $4.00 Per Share on Saturday, Sept. 16th, and all applications for stock at $3.00 must bear date and postmark not later than Sept. 15th, 1899, to obtain acceptance.

Make checks payable to order of THOMAS SEWALL, Treasurer.

Prospectus on request.

Liquid Air Power & Automobile Co.
186 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13th, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
1 Certif. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
(By order of Trustees.)
1,000 shs. Sabine Development Co., hypd.
(By order of Assignee.)
2 shs. Hormiguero Central Co.
(For acct. of whom it may concern.)
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
20 shs. Music Hall Co., N. Y.
10 shs. German-Am. Real Est. Title Guar. Co.
17 shs. Gorham Coal Co. pref., hypd.
5 shs. Gorham Coal Co. common, hypd.
$1,700 Gorham Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1917, hypd.
$5,000 Lakewood Gas Co., N. J., 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1939, hypd.
80 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
7 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
20 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
20 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
15 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
3 shs. Gallatin Nat. Bank.
220 shs. Nat. Broadway Bank.
61 shs. Phenix Nat. Bank.
92 shs. Merchants' Nat. Bank.
87 shs. Phenix Nat. Bank.
8 shs. Bank of New York.
$11,000 N. Y. & Rockaway R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1901.
14 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. Bank State of New York.
200 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
13 shs. 9th Nat. Bank.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$20,000 Lehigh & N. Y. R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1945, Guar.
28 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
80 shs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$30,000 Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul R. R. 2d Mtge. Income Bonds, 1906.
$5,000 Cohoes Water Works 4 p. c. Bds., 1948.
$1,000 Peoria Water Works noncum. 5 p. c. Income Ctfs.
12 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
25 shs. Washington Trust Co.
$41,000 Det. & Mack. Northern Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., Apl., 1899, Coup. (Hypd.)
10 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.
$5,000 National Conduit & Cable Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1917.
5 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$00 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
$10,000 American Bell Telep. 4 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$10,000 Pecos Valley & Northeastern Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948.
100 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
33 shs. Ninth Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Chesebrough Manfg. Co.
$10,000 Atlantic Coast Elec. Ry. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$2,000 Bond & Mtge. Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Co., Interest 6 p. c., dated Nov. 28, 1898.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST CO.
59 TO 65 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus $1,500,000
Receives deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

DIRECTORS.

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.	

OFFICERS.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, PRESIDENT.
HUGH J. GRANT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
THORWALD STALLKNECHT, 2D VICE-PREST.
W. J. B. MILLS, TREASURER.
ERNEST EHRMANN, SECRETARY.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Datde September 3d 1889.
The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-two 25-100 dollars, ($51,122.25.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on September 22d, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

DIVIDENDS.

Manhattan Railway Company,
No. 195 Broadway, New York, September 12th, 1899.
SIXTY-SECOND QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable at this office on and after MONDAY, October 2d, 1899. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, September 15th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Tuesday, October 3d at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be again closed on Friday, October 6th, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the annual meeting of the shareholders, to be held on Wednesday, November 8th, 1899, and be reopened on Thursday, November 9th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
D. W. McWILLIAMS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company,
NEW YORK, September 12th, 1899.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a regular Quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent. and an extra Dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent. were declared, payable on and after September 30th, 1899, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, September 16th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, September 16th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M., and reopen on Monday, October 2d, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
FRED'K J. WARBURTON,
Treasurer.

The Union Bag and Paper Company,
Chicago, Sept. 7, 1899.
Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 2.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union Bag & Paper Company, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock be declared and paid on Monday, Oct. 2, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, Sept. 14. Transfer books will close on Thurs., Sept. 14, and reopen Monday, Oct. 2d. FRANK WASHBURN, Treasurer.

New York, August 30, 1899.
The Directors of THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT., payable on September 30, in the preferred stock at par, to the COMMON Stockholders of record September 15, at 4 P. M. GEO. A. KRAUSE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of Oregon Short Line Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Salt Lake City, Utah, on WEDNESDAY, October 11th, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M., for the election of fifteen Directors of the company and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The books for the transfer of stock will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 23d, 1899, and will be reopened on the day following the date of such meeting or of any adjournment thereof. ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated September 12th, 1899.

PROPOSALS.

$25,000
CITY OF TRENTON SCHOOL BONDS.
Office City Treasurer,
Trenton, N. J., Sept. 11th, 1899.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock P. M. Monday, September 18th, 1899, for the purchase of the whole of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars School Bonds of the City of Trenton, N. J.
The above bonds will be 30 yr. bonds and bear interest at the rate of three and one-half per centum per annum. They will be registered or coupon, in denominations of $100 or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually. Bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.
Each bidder will be required, as an evidence of good faith, to inclose with bid a certified check on a National bank for $1,000, payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be returned to unsuccessful bidders.
The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.
These bonds are authorized by ordinance of the Common Council passed August 15th, 1899, and by an act of the Legislature approved March 23d, 1899.
All proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton School Bonds," and addressed to W. J. B. STOKES, City Treasurer.

STATE OF NEW YORK, STATE COMMISSION in Lunacy.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Long Island State Hospital, Clarkson St. and Albany Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., until 12 o'clock noon Monday, Sept. 18th, 1899, by the undersigned for supplying the different New York State Hospitals for a period of six months beginning October 1st, 1899, with farinaceous feeds, dried fruits, canned goods, teas, syrups, molasses, bakers' supplies, laundry supplies, curled hair, whiskey, vinegar, salt, smoked meats, etc., etc., as set forth in specifications containing full particulars as to quantities, packages, and places of delivery, which may be obtained by addressing the Steward of any of the State Hospitals, or direct from L. P. Gillespie, Poughkeepsie, New York.
F. A. WHEELER,
H. E. COLE,
L. P. GILLESPIE,
Committee.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$282,916,353
Gold reserve	255,193,190
Net silver	3,851,947
U. S. notes in the Treasury	17,512,585
Treasury notes of 1890	756,963
Total receipts this day	1,262,159
Total receipts this month	17,617,066
Total receipts this year	115,649,497
Total expenditures this day	1,210,000
Total expenditures this month	16,248,000
Total expenditures this year	118,331,402
Deposits in National banks	81,367,806
Silver bullion	740,568
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	277,429
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	433,743
Customs	806,843
Miscellaneous	21,529

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks break sharply.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 12	777,126
To date this year	125,437,201
Corresponding date last year	72,835,225

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 12	$1,984,500
To date this year	$672,126,670
Corresponding date last year	$591,877,590

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 6@9 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5@5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malt. pf.	½	North American	½
Cont. Tobacco	½	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	½
Manhattan Con.	½	Un. B. & P. pf.	½
Met. St. Ry.	½	U. S. Flour M.	1¼
Nat. Starch	1	U. S. Flour M. pf.	1
Nat. Steel	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	1¾	Hocking Valley	½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Hocking Valley pf.	1⅝
Am. Dist. Tel.	½	Illinois Central	¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1	Int. Paper	3½
Am. S. & R. pf.	1	Iowa Central pf.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅞	Keokuk & Des M.	½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	¾	Lake Erie & West. pf.	⅞
Am. Tin Plate	⅞	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Steel Hoop	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	3½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
B'klyn Rapid Transit	3⅛	Mobile & Ohio	4⅝
Brunswick City	2½	Nat. Biscuit	2
Canada South	½	Nat. Lead	⅞
Cent. Pac., as. paid.	½	Nat. Lead pf.	1½
Chi. Cons. Tract.	⅝	N. J. Central	1
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Chi. & E. Ill.	5½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¾
Chi. Gt. Western	⅝	Norfolk & Western	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1¼	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	2½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	⅛	Pacific Coast	1
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Penn. Railroad	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅜	People's Gas, Chi.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	1⅝
C., L. & W. pf.	4	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	Pressed S. Car	1¼
Col. Mid. pf.	2	Pressed S. Car pf.	⅝
Col. Southern	½	Reading 1st pf.	⅞
Col. & H. C. & I.	1¼	Rio Grande Western	1
Consol. Gas	3½	Rio Grande W. pf.	½
Del., Lack. & West.	4	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1½	St. Paul & Omaha	3
Erie 1st pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	5½
Evansv. & T. H.	1¼	Union Bag & Paper	1
Federal Steel	1	Wabash	⅞
Federal Steel pf.	1	Wis. Cent., w. iss.	¾
General Electric	1		
Great North. pf.	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Det. City Gas 1st	1	Northern Ohio 1st	2¾

Bonds Declined.

Ches. & O. con. 5s.	1½	Mo. Pacific tr. 5s.	1½
C., M. & St. P. 7s.	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	3½
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s.	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1¼
Mex. Cent. con. 4s.	2½	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm. 6s.	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Yesterday's operations in the stock market were characterized by greater activity than had prevailed of late. Several circumstances contributed to this result. Settlement of a short account in a stock that had occupied a good share of speculative attention for a fortnight induced a startling drop in that quotation at the opening of business. This encouraged traders who have been battering with some effect for several days at the tight-money rock. News of Cornelius Vanderbilt's death also served the market by deluging brokers' offices with a flood of inquiries and by bringing out more than the usual number of buying orders. Few of these orders could have been filled on any such account, for the market acted most temperately in respect to the Vanderbilt holdings. Every one recognized that there could be no danger of a dissipation of property or of damage to material interests by this misfortune.

The other causes which affected quotations, however, gave some of the new orders effect. These causes included contraction of loans on stocks that the banks accept only with abundant reservation and the liquidation of small accounts whose margins had grown slender. All-around selling by the already overcrowded company of bears and manifest willingness by large holders to enlarge their purchases at a lower level of prices than have been recently possible completed the list of reasons for a soft market.

While the downward course, except in a few instances, was worked only by strenuous effort, prices showed their rebounding quality with great ease. A halt in selling in the last hour of business furnished the signal for improvement. Only a few minutes was needed to undo the labored mischief of hours. The close of the day found better feeling than has appeared for days. Many regarded the market's behavior as a positive indication of a return to normal conditions.

There is not the slightest sign that any substantial interest has suffered materially in the so-called relapse from normal conditions. Investments have certainly broadened. Changes in quotations have only strengthened holdings already well intrenched. Bond buying has increased by reason of renewed confidence. That stocks will speedily make well-managed properties more truthfully reflective than now of the reports from all quarters of increased railroad earnings and of industrial expansion as shown in other ways is confidently predicted by close observers of a market which, at a single touch of encouragement, brought out yesterday the widest distribution of business recorded in months.

***

Whether or not the tight-money bugaboo has worked out its scare, no one outside of Wall Street need be alarmed by it. Bankers decry the reports that money is tight. When quotations yesterday touched 9 per cent., houses with good connections had no trouble in getting all the money they wished at the legal rate or better. Indeed, money touched 9 per cent. only for an instant. Offerings at 6 per cent. were made in open market at almost the same time. Time money has been at all times in full supply at regular rates.

In order to insure a continuance of this condition, several of the banks announced yesterday that their discount customers need feel no concern. Loans have been called only on securities which find lodgment in the banks when there is a plethora of money. The banks are prepared and they expect always to be ready to accommodate merchants on terms that will not embarrass or impede general business.

That the banks wish and intend to strengthen their reserves admits of no question. Contraction of loans is a means to that end. Other factors may also be employed. If internal revenue returns were diverted to the banks as deposits, the bank total of money would not thereby be increased, but depletion would be avoided to the extent of such deposits. In return the banks would be required to place bonds with the Treasury Department as security. Bonds for that purpose could easily be borrowed.

The Secretary of the Treasury is powerless to help the banks by the transfer of funds from the Sub-Treasury. He might enter the market and buy bonds, but such a course is of doubtful expediency. No reason has appeared why the Government, having sold its bonds not long since at a small premium, should pay a large premium to get them back.

The plan of bank loan contractions should not be of long duration or distressing in its effects. It will soon be helped out by the Government in other than a paternal capacity. Pension payments and payments on war contracts are about due in large amounts. Interest on bonds will be made Oct. 1. These agencies must serve as effectual remedies in natural course. A temporary diversion of revenue tax funds—which have deprived the banks in the last three weeks of $12,000,000—would serve, in conjunction with loan contractions, all present purposes of relief.

Shipments to the interior are not exciting apprehension. They have not amounted recently to one-half the payments to the Sub-Treasury on revenue tax account. In the near future the interior may increase its demands, for while the West can take fairly good care of grain movements it has little to spare for cotton. The South relies on New York for money to handle its crop. A transfer of $100,000, the first of the season, was made yesterday on this account.

An incident calculated to ease apprehension as to tight money was furnished in quotations for foreign exchange. Rates showed yesterday a tendency to approach the gold importing point. If rates here hold even as high as 6 per cent. English money, abundant at 2 per cent. will undoubtedly seek this field.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit yesterday reached its lowest figure since last Spring, selling at 95. The highest point scored for the day was 100¼, or ¼ less than the closing figure on Monday. At the close the figures registered were 97⅝. The decline, while partly attributable to the tight money bugaboo, was due primarily to aggressive selling on the part of shorts and to the uncovering of a great many stop orders. There was some inside buying, but not in sufficiently large volume to stay the downward tendency. Mr. Anson R. Flower expresses no alarm at the low price, and looks for much higher figures in the very near future.

The trading in this stock throughout the day was most active, totaling 140,940 shares—more than Manhattan, Consolidated Gas, Colorado Fuel and Iron, American Steel, American Tobacco, New York Central, International Paper, Chicago Northwest, and Federal Steel, combined.

***

No Dividend on Common.

International Paper common yesterday sold down to 27, reaching its lowest point near the closing. This decline was due to the action of the Directors in passing the dividend on the common stock, and the slump which immediately followed the announcement of this action showed that the Street had, after all, not altogether discounted the effect of such action.

One of the Directors, speaking of the matter, said: "We are easily earning enough money to pay the dividend; in fact, we are realizing greater profits than ever before in our history. But we felt that the money could better be used for improvements and the like, and hence our action."

It is understood that not all the Directors were favorable to the passing of the dividend, and that before final action was taken there was considerable discussion. The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock was declared.

***

Western Union's Dividend.

All reports in respect to a probable reduction in Western Union dividends were set at rest yesterday by the action of the Executive Committee of the company, which at a meeting recommended the payment of the regular dividend. This, accordingly, will be declared to-day at a Directors' meeting. The announcement of the decision had a favorable effect on the stock of the company, which, notwithstanding the generally unfavorable conditions, rose, to 89.

Russell Sage, in speaking of the Western Union Company's affairs, said: "Our earnings have been altogether satisfactory, and I never saw any reason for a reduction in the dividend, nor had I any apprehension there would be a reduction. The dividend had been earned, and more."

***

Many Ups and Downs.

Colorado Fuel and Iron, which of late has apparently moved more or less in sympathy with Tennessee Coal and Iron, did not share in the rather remarkable rises and falls of that latter stock yesterday, though it nevertheless had its ups and downs. In marked contrast with Tennessee Coal and Iron, Colorado Fuel opened up at ½ per cent., though very shortly it declined over 4 points, reaching as low as 57⅛. The closing figure was at 59¼, on active buying, as against 60½ on the preceding day. The dealings for the day in this stock totaled 27,850 shares.

***

Action of Federal Steel.

As had been announced, and more or less anticipated by the Street, the Directors of the Federal Steel Company at their meeting yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable immediately. President Gary, at the conclusion of the meeting, authorized the statement that the remaining dividends for the year, two in all, on the preferred stock would be paid within the year. Notwithstanding the authorization of the dividend payment, the preferred stock of the company shared in the general market decline, closing at 81, or 1 point below the closing figure of the preceding day. The highest point reached for the day was 81⅞.

No action was taken in respect to the common stock, as the judgment of the court—which in effect is that no dividend can be paid until a full year's dividend on the preferred stock has been paid—still binds that stock.

***

Manhattan's Rally.

Manhattan Railway yesterday rallied substantially from its early fall, at one time going as low as 113¾, and finally closed at 115⅛, or a half point better than the closing twenty-four hours before. The early decline was undoubtedly due to the general timidity of the market, and the rise was accelerated by the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., together with the improvement in the general market.

TENNESSEE COAL'S PLUNGE.

Tennessee Coal and Iron started off the day with a bit of lofty tumbling calculated to stir the hearts of stock-wreckers. Having closed Monday at 121½, yesterday's first quotation was 112. The cause, variously ascribed, settled at last on a reported settlement with shorts. Interests in control of the stock located definitely the leading sellers of it, and having them at mercy sent out an ultimatum. According to general rumor the notice required those on the short side to step up and settle at 150, under penalty, in case of refusal or dalliance, of finding quotations shortly at 200.

One of the rumors set afloat was of a strike in the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company's mines. This was spedily disposed of by a dispatch received, of which the following is a copy:

Birmingham, Sept. 12, 1899.

Replying to your inquiry, the rumor that there is a strike by the employes of this company is absolutely false and without a shadow of foundation in fact. The truth is, there is no agitation and no controversy pending between the company and any class of its employes. Everybody is contented, and our men are all at work and our output to-day will be as large as any in the history of the company.

N. BAXTER, Jr., President.
G. B. McCORMACK, General Manager.

AS TO VANDERBILT STOCKS.

It is a gratifying fact in connection with the course of yesterday's market that the death of Mr. Vanderbilt had no appreciable effect upon the market. The general situation is well summed up by Messrs. Price, McCormick & Co., who say:

"Some brokers were disposed to attribute part of the liquidation to the death of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. But as a matter of fact Wall Street as a whole considered this event as having little or no influence upon the market, it being well known that Mr. Vanderbilt was not active in the management of any of the Vanderbilt properties; that he had no speculative holdings, and that his death would not result in his stocks and bonds, which were held for investment, being thrown upon the market. There was a little pressure upon New York Central at the opening, but it was of a tentative description, and the fact was quickly elicited that there was lots of support."

As bearing this out, quotations for the day of the leading Vanderbilt stocks show that New York Central declined only one-eighth of a point; Chicago and Northwest, 1⅛; Illinois Central, 116¼; Union Pacific preferred, 80⅝; New York Central, 140; Pennsylvania, 68½; Reading, 11; Northern Pacific preferred, 77¾; Atchison, 21⅝; Louisville, 81⅜; Grand Trunk, 8⅜; Anaconda, 11¼.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3½ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £73,000. Gold Premiums—Buenos Ayres, 135.50; Madrid, 23.10; Lisbon, 45; Rome, 7.30.

Bar silver steady at 27¼d per ounce.

Spanish 4s closed at 60⅝.

STRENGTH OF THE MARKET.

In speaking of yesterday's market, Mr. A. A. Housman said: "The technical strength displayed by the market yesterday showed its marvelous force and power. There was liquidation by small houses and holders; there was liquidation by out-of-town houses, and there was the aggressive selling of the bears and a comparatively higher rate of money, and yet, in spite of all this, the market was only beaten down for a time. There was no big liquidation outside of the sources mentioned; and while here and there a stock varied, it is safe to say that the remarkable strength displayed by the market was surprising to many."

NO TIGHT MONEY.

In speaking of the money situation, President Stillman of the National City Bank said: "There is no tight money, nor are the rates high. All that there is to be said of the matter is that there are active business conditions in Europe and in this country, and there is therefore a greater demand for money. Naturally, this demand stimulates rates, but that is all. It is a sound, healthy condition, and is a good sign. We will have money at 5 or 6 per cent., and it may go higher by spasms, but it will be only a matter of a few hours. There is no reason for any alarm. Some brokers appear to take great delight in raising this tight-money cry."

***

President Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank: "I think the present rates, which cannot be said to be 'tight-money' rates, will continue, and indeed they may go higher still. I see no relief in sight at present for those desiring lower rates."

***

President Nash of the Corn Exchange Bank said: "I don't call this tight money. The rates are not what might be called high. They may work a little snugger, but there need be no cause for any alarm."

UNITED STATES FLOUR MILLING.

There seemed to be some difficulty on the Produce Exchange yesterday among some of the holders of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company preferred and common stock to have the stock exchanged for the securities of the United States Flour Milling Company stock. This arose from a misunderstanding, which has been corrected, and it is now announced that holders of the Hecker-Jones preferred and common stock can exchange their stock on and after Sept. 14 by delivering the stock to the Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn or to the office of the United States Flour Milling Company, 207 Produce Exchange Building, New York.

MR. MORGAN'S MISSION.

Wall Street was busy yesterday discussing Mr. J. P. Morgan's mission to Washington and the nature and significance of his interviews with President McKinley and Secretary Gage. It was generally agreed that the visit had some special bearing on the financial situation, and that relief from the Treasury in some form or other might be expected if monetary conditions grew grave.

Mr. Morgan himself declined to discuss the subject. "I said what I had to say to-day at Washington, and I have nothing to add now," he replied when approached on the subject.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Passage of the dividend on International Paper common stock, but declaration of the regular payment on the preferred.

Order for eight additional air motor cars placed by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Declaration of a dividend of 5 per cent. on the $1,000,000 capital stock of the Alabama Mineral Land Company, which operates around Anniston.

New stock of Diamond Match Company to be issued this week.

East-bound shipments of grain, flour, and provisions from Chicago for the week ended Sept. 9 nearly three times as great as those of the same week a year ago.

Increase of $241,381 in Southern Pacific's net earnings for July.

Declaration of the regular Manhattan quarterly dividend.

Increase of $1,114,064 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $137,817 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Shipments of 379,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend recommended by Western Union's Executive Committee.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 6@9 per cent., closing at 6 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 5@5½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $206,050,065; balances, $10,540,146; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $481,809.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3½ per cent., and for three months bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was easier, opening weak, but closing with a firmer tone. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82¾; demand, $4.86; cables, $4.86¾. Commercial bills were $4.82¼@$4.83¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: France, 5.21⅞ and 5.19⅜@5.19¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 3-16@94¼ and 95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—40c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 @$2 discount; bank, 50c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. St. Louis—$1 discount. Cincinnati—Between banks par@50c discount; over

been quite strong of late. Hoboken Ferry stock recently advanced to 60 and Union Ferry stock to 47.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE common and most of the other electric stocks were weak. Electric Vehicle common was offered at par, and the best bid was 95. This was bid for a half lot, and the best bid for a full lot was 90. The stock was not offered down, and no sales were reported during the day. The low bids seemed due to the fact that for the moment no demand existed for the stock rather than to the pressure of stock on the market.

NEW YORK ELECTRIC VEHICLE TRANSPORTATION was the strongest of the transportation stocks, gaining one-half point net. The other issues were in little demand and ended the day with net losses.

AMERICAN AIR POWER closed at 50 bid, an advance of 5 points over Monday's closing bid. It was reported yesterday that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company had ordered several additional cars from the American Air Power Company, which was taken as a good indication that the former company is satisfied with the newly adopted cars.

HECKER-JONES-JEWELL common and preferred were in demand yesterday. The former, which was recently offered at 20 without a bid, was bid up yesterday to 25, and the bid on the preferred stock was advanced 7 points, to 57.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅝
New Amsterdam	33	33½
New Amsterdam pf	58	59
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100	101

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	32	33
American Agricultural Chemical pf	81½	82
American Wool Goods	25½	26½
American Wool Goods pf	83½	84⅛
American Writing Paper 5s	87	91
Beet Sugar	29	30
Beet Sugar pf	78	80
Distilling Company of America	19¼	19½
Distilling Company of America pf	58	59
Electric Axle Light & Power	5½	6
Electric Boat	20	24
Electric Boat pf	41	47
Havana Commercial	20½	30⅛
Havana Commercial pf	70	75
International Pump	23½	25
International Pump pf		72½
National Gramophone, ex div. of 1%	84	85
National Salt	44	46½
National Salt pf	77	80
National Tube	46⅞	46½
National Tube pf	100	100½
Pittsburg Coal subs	100⅛	115
Otis Elevator	35½	36
Otis Elevator pf	99	101
Royal Baking Powder pf	100¼	101¼
Rubber Goods Mfg	31	32
Rubber Goods Mfg. p., ex div	86½	87½
Sloss-Sheffield subs	120	122
Sloss-Sheffield	31	32
Sloss-Sheffield pf	78	80
Standard Oil Trust ex div	467	468
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	465	469
Union Steel & Chain	31	33
Union Steel & Chain pf	73	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅞

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	93	94
American Air Power	50	60
Asphalt Company of America	17½	18
British Columbia Copper	10¾	11¼
Chicago & Alton subs	111¾	113¾
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. l.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	90	100
Electric Vehicle pf	110	120
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1⅝	1¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	28½	29
General Carriage	34	36
Illinois Transportation	4⅜	4¾
*Markeen Copper	10⅜	11⅜
Mexican 5s	100¾	100¾
New England Transportation	87⅝	89
New York Gas & Electric	91	92
New York Gas & Electric 5s	105	106
New York Transportation	21½	22½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22½	22¾
St. Louis subs	139	141
St. Louis common, when issued	30	35
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94¾	95¼
Tennessee Copper	17	18
Trust Company of America	251	253
*Union Copper	30	31
United States Flour Milling bonds	89	91
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	28½	28⅞

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue		235
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d, 5s	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock		102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River 5s	105	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	35⅝	38½
Chicago Union Traction pf	82	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	106½	
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction, (new)	26	27
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	96	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway	36	37¼
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	96
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	122
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	102	104
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	28	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	80½	81½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	107¼	107½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	116¼
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	103
Denver Gas	41¾	43
Denver Gas 5s	89½	90
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	63	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	100
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas		45
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	260	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	29	30½
New England Gas & Coke bonds	83	85
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana		45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	63	65
St. Paul Gas bonds	91	92
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	124	128
Standard Gas 1s	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	9	11
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds		80
Western Gas	102	103
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107½	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	36	37
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	98	98½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	60	60½
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	93¼
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	47	48
Union Ferry bonds	103¼	103¾

Industrials.

American Ginning	20½	21
American Typefounders'	51	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith		30
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire	19	21
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire pf	55	60
Cramps' Shipyard	70	77
General Chemical	50	65
General Chemical pf	99	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	57	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	99
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	116	117
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	32	33
Union Typewriter 1st pf	115	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pumps pf	108	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	117¼
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66

Monthly Export Statement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The monthly statement of the exports of domestic products of the United States shows that during August last the exports were as follows: Breadstuffs, $25,580,352, against $19,909,329 for August, 1898; cattle and hogs, $2,586,014, increase $135,610; provisions, $15,584,755, increase $3,134,179; cotton, $3,609,358, decrease $89,822, mineral oils, $6,565,009, increase $554,502. During the last eight months the exports of these products amounted to $431,838,813, against $480,960,773 for the corresponding period in 1898.

City National Bank of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 12.—President James A. Leech said to-day that he had made application to the Controller of the Currency for his consent for the liquidation of the affairs of the City National Bank. The bank was organized in 1865, and has a capital of $200,000 and a large line of deposits. Its affairs are said to be in such shape that the depositors will be paid at once, and something will be left for the stockholders.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1899.

Sales.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
700	38¾	39¼	American Ice	39⅜	39⅜	39	39	−1⅜
920	17¼	17½	Am. Car & Foundry	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	− ⅜
940	65	66	Am. Car & Found. pf	64½	65	64½	65	+ ⅜
2,675	42½	43	American Cotton Oil	43	43	41	43	− ⅜
100	93	94½	Am. Cotton Oil pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	− ½
100		37½	Am. District Tel	35	35	35	35	− ½
10,590	10¼	10⅜	American Linseed	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
10	50	50¾	Am. Linseed pf	51	51	51	51	
1,610	16	17	American Malting Co	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
300	67	68	Am. Malting Co. pf	66½	67	66½	67	+ ⅛
2,235	38⅝	39¼	Am. Smelt. & Ref	39⅝	39⅞	39	39	−1
1,370	88½	89	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	89½	89½	89	89	−1
10,590	54⅝	54½	Am. Steel & Wire	54¼	54¾	53⅝	54⅝	
700	97¼	97½	Am. Steel & Wire pf	97½	97½	97	97½	− ⅜
40,770	150	150¼	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	151	151⅞	148⅝	150¼	−1⅝
150	117½	..	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	118⅜	118⅜	118¼	118⅜	− ¾
90	98	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	98	99	98	98½	
2,235	39¼	39½	American Tin Plate	40⅛	40½	38⅝	39¼	− ⅜
14,430	125	125⅜	American Tobacco	125	125½	124	125¼	− ⅜
1,510	144	148	Am. Tobacco pf	145	145	145	145	
4,850	39⅝	39¼	American Steel Hoop	40	40	38¼	39½	− ½
2,200	84½	85	Am. Steel Hoop pf	85	85	84	84½	−1
500	39	40	Ann Arbor pf	39	39	39	39	
6,520	20⅝	20⅜	At., T. & S. F	21	21	20½	20⅝	− ⅛
35,695	63⅝	63¾	At., T. & S. F. pf	63¼	63⅝	63⅛	63⅝	+ ⅛
5,980	54¼	54½	Anaconda Copper	54½	55¼	54½	54⅝	+ ⅛
1,510	51¾	51⅝	Baltimore & Ohio	51⅞	51⅞	50⅞	51⅜	− ⅛
1,700	71⅞	70⅝	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71⅞	71⅞	70	70⅝	−1
139,527	97⅝	97½	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	100¼	100¼	95	97⅝	−3⅛
770	15	15½	Brunswick City	17⅝	18	15	15	−2½
500	52½	53	Canada Southern	52	52¼	52	52	− ½
500	93½	94	Canadian Pacific	94	94	93⅞	93⅞	− ⅛
500	56⅝	57	Central Pacific	56½	56½	56¼	56½	− ⅛
1,900	27	27⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅛	27⅝	27	27	− ⅛
100	45	50½	Chicago Con. Traction	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	− ⅝
19,770	132⅝	132⅝	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	132¾	133¼	131½	132½	− ⅝
900	91	91	Chicago & East. Ill	92¼	92¼	90½	90½	−1¾
7,430	14⅞	14½	Chicago Great West	14⅞	15¼	14¼	14⅜	− ⅝
900	80½	82	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	81⅝	82½	81	81⅝	− ⅝
800	40	41	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	41	41⅝	40	40⅞	−1⅛
300	9	10	Chi., Ind. & Louis	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	− ⅛
36,025	131⅝	131⅞	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	131¼	131⅞	130⅜	131⅜	− ⅝
210	178	178	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	177¾	177¾	176¾	177⅛	− ⅛
650	167¼	168	Chicago & Northw	166¼	167	166¼	166⅝	− ⅛
12,970	116¼	116½	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	117¼	117¼	115⅜	116⅜	−1⅝
30	13¾	15	Chicago Term. Trans	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼	− ½
80	43	45	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	43	43	43	43	
1,350	55⅜	56¼	C., C. C. & St. L	56¼	56¼	55⅝	55⅝	− ⅝
50	38	44	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	40	40	40	40	−4
100		1⅞	Colorado C. & I. Dev	2	2	2	2	− ¼
28,130	57½	59¼	Colorado Fuel & Iron	61	61	57⅞	59¼	−2
950	22¾	23	Colorado Midland pf	21½	22	22	22	−2
2,210	4	4¾	Colorado Southern	5	5	4½	4½	− ½
550	44½	45	Col. Southern 1st pf	45	45	44¾	44¾	− ¼
10	13	16	Col. Southern 2d pf	16	16	16	16	
2,910	17½	18	Col. & H. C. & Iron	19	19	17	17¾	
2,085	187½	190	Consolidated Gas	189	189	186	187	−3½
9,500	43¾	44¼	Continental Tobacco	43	44¼	42¾	44¼	+ ⅜
1,963	94½	95	Continental Tobac. pf	94¼	95⅜	93¾	95	− ⅛
2,400	121¾	122	Delaware & Hudson	121⅞	122	121⅝	122	− ⅛
2,920	175	175½	Del., Lack. & West	177	177	174	174	−4
1,180	21½	21¾	Denver & Rio Grande	21½	21⅞	21¼	21¼	
75	74⅜	75	Denver & R. G. pf	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	− ⅜
100	31	43	Dul., S. S. & At	5½	5½	5½	5½	− ¼
300	13½	14½	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	14½	14½	13⅝	13⅝	−1⅛
550	123	363½	Erie 1st pf	36¼	36⅞	36	36	−1¼
1,250	44	45	Evans. & T. H	44½	44⅞	44	44	
80	98¼	99	Evans. & T. H. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	
20,237	57½	58¾	Federal Steel	59⅛	59½	56½	58¾	−1
5,553	80¾	81	Federal Steel pf	81	81⅞	80½	81	−1
100	25½	26	Ft. Worth & R. G	26	26	26	26	
400	122	122	General Electric	122	122	121½	121½	−1
1,455	63	63¼	Glucose Sugar Ref	63	64	63	63	− ⅝
20	106	108	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	
250	162	164½	Great Northern pf	161½	161½	161½	161½	− ½
20	111	114½	H. B. Claflin Co	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	
500	34	36	Hocking Valley	34	34	33¾	34	−1⅛
400	62⅞	63	Hocking Valley pf	63½	63½	63¼	63½	− ⅛
1,120	113	113	Illinois Central	113	113	112½	112½	− ⅝
6,100	28	29	International Paper	31	31	27	27	−3½
350	76¼	76¾	Internat. Paper pf	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ⅛
750	13	13¼	Iowa Central	13¼	13¼	12	13	− ⅛
435	55	56	Iowa Central pf	55½	55½	55	55	−1
550	9⅞	10	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	9½	9⅞	9	9⅞	− ⅛
100	4	4¾	Keokuk & D. M	4	4	4	4	− ¼
10,590	65	65½	Laclede Gas	65	65½	64½	65½	
20	98¼	100	Laclede Gas pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	
3,090	79	80	Lake Erie & West. pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	
31,170	114⅞	115	Lake Shore	114⅞	115½	114⅜	115½	+ ⅛
100	21½	22½	Long Island	22	22	21½	21⅝	− ⅛
10,930	79½	80	Louisville & Nashville	79½	80	78½	80	+ ⅝
31,170	114⅞	115	Manhattan Con	114⅞	115½	113¾	115½	+ ¼
100	21¾	22½	Met. W. S. El. of Chi	21¾	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
2,450	205½	206	Met. Street Railway	205¼	206⅛	205¼	206⅛	+ ⅛
975	14⅝	14¾	Mexican Central	14⅝	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
800	5	5¼	Mexican National ctfs	5¼	5¼	5	5¼	
600	74	74	Minn. & St. Louis	74	74	74	74	−3½
100	24	24	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M	24	24	24	24	− ¼
400	13½	14	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜	− ¼
1,975	40¼	40½	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	40¼	40⅞	40	40	− ⅝
15,040	45⅜	46	Missouri Pacific	46¾	46⅞	45⅞	45⅞	−1⅛
750	43½	44¼	Mobile & Ohio	45	45	44	44	−2
800	45	45½	National Biscuit Co	45	45	45	45	
600	29¼	29½	National Lead Co	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29¼	− ⅞
220	109½	112	National Lead Co. pf	110	110	110	110	−1½
355	6⅛	6⅞	National Starch	5	6	5	6	+1¼
1,955	50¾	53	National Steel	50¾	52½	50¾	52½	+1¼
320	96¾	97¼	National Steel pf	96¾	97	96¾	97	
400	116½	117	New Jersey Central	116¾	116¾	116¼	116½	−1
900	160	165	New York Air Brake	161	161	160	160	−1
8,494	136	136¾	New York Central	136	136⅜	135½	136⅛	− ⅛
300	34	34	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	34	34	33¼	33¼	−1⅜
2,760	24⅞	24¾	N. Y., Ont. & West	26	26	25½	26	− ¼
1,450	70	70¼	Norfolk & Western	25	25	24	24½	− ¼
4,300	12¾	13	Norfolk & West. pf	70	70	69¾	70	+ ⅛
10,145	53⅛	53½	North American	53½	53½	52¾	53½	+ ⅜
2,075	75¾	76	Northern Pacific	75½	75⅝	75½	75⅝	
100	42	45	Northern Pacific pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	−2½
980	57⅜	58	Oregon R. & Nav	58⅜	58⅜	57½	57½	− ⅝
2,700	21¼	21⅜	Oregon R. & Nav. pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	+ ¼
10,395	58½	58⅝	Pacific Coast	47	47	46½	46½	−1
2,350	31⅝	32	Pacific Mail	41	41⅜	40⅞	41⅜	−1¼
100	37½	40	Pennsylvania R. R	133	131	131⅜	131⅜	−1¼
950	22¾	23	People's Gas, Chicago	116	116⅞	114	115⅞	−1
3,340	21¾	22	Peo., Dec. & Evans	24	24	24	24	− ⅛
2,990	72⅞	73	P., C., C. & St. Louis	74	74	71	72⅜	−1⅝
200	94	98	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	95	95	95	95	−1
900	57⅜	58	Pressed Steel Car	58⅜	58⅜	57½	58	−1
980	90	90½	Pressed Steel Car pf	90	90	89	90	− ⅝
410	161¼	163¼	Pull. Pal. Car Co	161¾	161¾	161⅛	161⅝	+ ⅛
2,700	21¼	21⅜	Reading	21½	21½	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
10,395	58½	58⅝	Reading 1st pf	59¼	59¼	57½	58⅜	+ ⅛
2,350	31¼	32	Reading 2d pf	31¼	32	31	32	+ ¼
100	37½	40	Rio Grande Western	37½	37½	37½	37½	−1
300	81	83	Rio Grande West. pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	
3,340	27¾	28	Republic Iron & Steel	27¾	28	27¼	28	− ⅛
1,290	74½	74⅞	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	73¾	74⅜	73	74½	+ ⅛
200	11¼	11¾	St. L. & San Fran	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	− ⅛
50	36¼	37¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	35½	35½	35½	35½	
310	14⅜	15⅜	St. Louis Southw	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
3,145	33	35¼	St. Louis Southw. pf	35	35¼	34½	35	− ½
30	66	66	St. Paul & Duluth	66	66	66	66	
100	100¼	101½	St. Paul & Duluth pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	
300	115	118	St. Paul & Omaha	117	117½	117	117	−3
27,495	36¼	36⅜	Southern Pacific	35½	36¼	35¼	36¼	− ¼
1,125	12⅜	12¾	Southern Railway	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	− ¼
5,425	52¼	52¼	Southern Railway pf	52¼	52⅝	51⅞	52¼	− ¼
175	7¼	7⅞	Standard R. & T	7½	7½	7½	7½	− ⅛
20,850	116	116¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	112	118½	112	116	−5½
4,700	20	20¼	Texas Pacific	20¼	20¼	19½	20	− ⅛
750	29	30	Union Bag & Paper	29½	29½	29½	29½	− ¼
874	83⅜	83¼	Union Bag & Paper pf	83⅜	83⅜	83	83½	− ¼
15,960	43⅞	45	Union Pacific	45¼	45⅝	44¼	45	− ¼
11,450	76¾	76⅞	Union Pacific pf	76¼	76⅞	75¾	76⅜	− ¼
1,635	51⅞	53	U. S. Flour Mill Co	51⅞	53	51⅞	53	+1¼
1,010	73	73¼	U. S. Flour Mill Co. pf	72	73	72	73	+1
35,900	10¼	10⅝	United States Leather	10¼	11⅜	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
3,340	74⅜	75	U. S. Leather pf	74½	75	74¼	75	+ ⅜
2,095	48¼	48¾	United States Rubber	48⅞	48⅞	48	48¼	− ½
200	7¾	7⅞	Wabash	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜	− ⅛
950	21⅞	22	Wabash pf	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅞	− ⅛
160	190	195	Wagner Palace Car	192	192	192	192	
60	133	136	Wells-Fargo Express	135	135	132	132	
2,270	88½	89	Western Union Tel	88¾	89	88¼	89	+ ⅜
4,735	11⅜	11¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie	11⅜	11¾	10⅞	11¼	− ⅛
411	28¾	29	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	29	29⅞	29	29¼	− ⅜
435	16¾	17½	Wis. Cent., when iss	17	17	16¾	16¾	− ⅛
180	55½	56	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss	56	56	56	56	
777,126	Sales							

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1901	100	..	Kan. & M., 1st	13	..
3s, r., 1918	108½	109	L. E. & W. 1919	20½	..
3s, c., 1918	108½	109	Lake Shore	202	..
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109	Mah. C. R.	150	..
4s, r., 1907	111¾	111¾	M. C. R. pf.	105	..
4s, c., 1907	113	114	Man. Beach	11	20
4s, r., 1925	130	130¾	Md. Coal pf.	65	75
4s, c., 1925	130	130¾	M. W. S. El.		
5s, r., 1904	111½	112	of Chi. pf.	65	68
5s, c., 1904	111½	112	Mich. Cent.	110	115
D. C. 3-65s	117	..	M. & St. L.		
			2d pf.	95	97
Adams Exp.	115	120	M., St. P. &		
Alb. & Susq.	195	..	S. S. M. pf.	66½	67½
Am. Cyal.	145	175	Mor. & Es.	182	184
Am. Ice pf.	83	85	Nat. Bis. pf.		101½
Am. Express	147	153	N. L. O. cfs.	2⅝	2⅝
A. S. Mfg.	5¾	..	" pf.		12
A. S. M. pf.		30¾	pf.	50	60
A. T. P. pf.	86	87	Nat. St. 2d		
Ann Arbor	14	18	pf.	15	20
B. & O. S.			New C. Coal	37	40
W. pf.	8¾	9½	N. Y. & N.		
B. A. L. pf.	106	..	H. A.	216	219
B. Un. Gas	139	143	N. Y., C. &		
B., R. & P.	32	38	St. L.	13½	15
B., R. & P.			N. Y., C. &		
pf.	76	80	St. L. 1st pf.	68	75
B., C. R. &			Norfolk So.	74	..
N.	102	..	Ont. Mining.	7¾	8¼
C. & E. Ill.			P. C. 1st pf.	84	90
pf.	45	55	P. C. 2d pf.	63	65
C. G. W., d.	94	95	Penn. Coal.	375	..
C. I. & L.			Peo. & East.	5	6
pf.	41	43	P., Ft. W. &		
C. & N. W.			C.	180½	..
pf.	205	210	P. & W. pf.	11	13
C., C. C. &			Quicksilver	2½	3
St. L. pf.	98	99	Quicksil'r pf.	..	10
C., L. & W.	10	10¾	Rens. &	11	
Cleve. & P.	188½	..	R., W. & O.	131	..
C. F. & I.			St. J. & G. I.	5	5½
pf.	120	125	St. J. & G. I.		
Col. Midland	6½	7½	1st pf.	49	52
Com. Cable	179	..

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 1,461.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,** at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, September 7th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$70,984,952.86
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		50.17
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		900,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		13,755,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		905,488.38
Stocks, securities, etc.		8,623,786.69
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		747,952.61
Due from State banks and bankers		82,683.27
Checks and other cash items		26,637.82
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,136,866.30
Notes of other National banks		37,068.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		808.39
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,545,804.45	
Legal-tender notes	1,177,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	150,000.00	3,872,804.45
Total		$22,027,594.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		587,667.90
Reserved for taxes of 1899		31,265.00
Due to other National banks	$8,691,923.46	
Due to State banks and bankers	4,315,494.55	
Individual deposits subject to check	5,629,953.51	
Demand certificates of deposit	44.00	
Certified checks	36,833.34	
Cashier's checks outstanding	231,688.09	18,908,661.95
Total		$22,027,594.85

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of September, 1899.
C. E. LANGDON, Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART,
E. A. BRINCKERHOFF,
DONALD MACKAY, } Directors.

[No. 917.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF **THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,** at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 7, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,945,112.99
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		18.03
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		6,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		197,030.22
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		495,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		258,141.99
Due from State banks and bankers		11,328.91
Checks and other cash items		6,214.52
Exchanges for Clearing House		400,257.08
Notes of other National banks		3,845.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		3,681.34
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$823,228.00	
Legal-tender notes	255,857.00	1,079,085.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$6,457,465.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		104,000.00
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid		59,195.95
Taxes anticipated		18,796.00
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks	$683,242.02	
Due to State banks and bankers	232,332.50	
Dividends unpaid	406.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	4,103,696.18	
Demand certificates of deposit	45,157.04	
Certified checks	51,416.01	
Cashier's checks outstanding	114,223.38	5,230,473.13
Total		$6,457,465.08

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOHN I. COLE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1899.
E. J. ANTHONY, Notary Public, Kings Co., No. 8.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
FRANCIS B. GRIFFIN,
THEODORE M. IVES,
JOHN A. HILTNER, } Directors.

[No. 4,898.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF **THE NATIONAL UNION BANK,** at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 7, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,379,007.28
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		600,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		229,100.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		1,500.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		54,523.12
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,643,393.12
Due from State banks and bankers		748,963.86
Checks and other cash items		71,554.95
Exchanges for Clearing House		5,223,388.80
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		555.86
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,780,063.90	
Legal-tender notes	345,815.00	4,125,878.90
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		27,000.00
Total		$25,148,566.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,200,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		238,339.78
National bank notes outstanding		536,400.00
Due to other National banks	$6,122,227.60	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,377,281.72	
Individual deposits subject to check	11,449,509.16	
Certified checks	2,996,963.96	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,534.09	
United States deposits	226,320.00	22,173,826.53
Total		$25,148,566.31

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, E. O. LEECH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. O. LEECH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1899.
H. C. WILLIAMS, Jr., Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
G. G. HAVEN,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
F. P. OLCOTT, } Directors.

[No. 376.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF **THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,** at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 7th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,996,306.12
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		6,020.22
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		60,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		710,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		26,580.00
Premiums on U S. bonds		6,476.50
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,310,629.85
Furniture and fixtures		35,922.80
Other real estate and mortgages owned		176,910.48
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	$989,229.59	
Due from State banks and bankers	55,835.33	
Checks and other cash items	129,627.40	
Exchanges for Clearing House	813,124.47	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	7,760.82	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,185,219.60	
Legal-tender notes	716,038.00	
U. S. certfs. of deposit for legal tender	20,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	2,700.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer, (other than 5% redemption fund)	20,002.50	
Total		$18,268,383.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		112,106.37
National bank notes outstanding		54,000.00
United States bond loan account		500,000.00
Due to other National banks	$5,866,940.08	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,684,620.88	
Dividends unpaid	3,475.16	
Individual deposits subject to check	7,697,688.36	
Demand certificates of deposit	36,350.96	
Certified checks	203,945.64	
Cashier's checks outstanding	126,615.21	
United States deposits	500,000.00	
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	81,891.02	
Liabilities other than those above stated	550.00	16,202,277.31
Total		$18,268,383.68

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWIN LANGDON, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
EDWIN LANGDON, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1899.
DAN'L A. SLATTERY, Notary Public, New York Co.
Correct—Attest:
COURTLANDT D. MOSS,
WOODBURY LANGDON,
HENRY SAMPSON, } Directors.

[No. 4,645.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF **THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK,** at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 7, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,160,802.62
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,099.55
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		571,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		104,626.38
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,078,805.77
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		193,096.55
Due from State banks and bankers		8,003.71
Checks and other cash items	$2,200.81	
Exchanges for Clearing House	78,365.36	
Notes of other National banks	55,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	327.96	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	$970,851.75	
Legal-tender notes	192,686.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas'r, (5% of circulation)	22,500.00	1,321,931.38
Total		$6,939,865.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		410,632.96
National bank notes outstanding		447,147.50
Due to other National banks	$1,481,025.86	
Due to State banks and bankers	838,196.04	
Individual deposits subject to check	2,671,817.35	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,138.53	
Certified checks	25,333.15	
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,074.57	
United States deposits	550,000.00	5,569,585.50
Liabilities other than those above stated:		
Reserve for taxes	12,000.00	
Total		$6,939,365.96

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1899.
RICHARD T. DAVIES, Notary Public, City and County of New York.
Correct—Attest:
HENRY W. MAXWELL,
GEO. F. BAKER,
WM. RUNKLE, } Directors.

[No. 998.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF **THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,** at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 7, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,390,140.65
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		73.91
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		28,410.75
Stocks, securities, etc.		501,591.77
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		17,500.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		207,170.40
Due from State banks and bankers		60,063.38
Checks and other cash items		5,724.28
Exchanges for Clearing House		346,098.22
Notes of other National banks		3,400.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,049.49
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$858,454.94	
Legal-tender notes	289,288.00	1,147,722.94
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas'r, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treas'r, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		5,166.35
Total		$5,016,302.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		150,000.00
National bank notes outstanding		26,784.96
Due to other National banks		45,000.00
Due to State banks and bankers		750,140.26
Dividends unpaid		104,008.74
Individual deposits subject to check		108.00
Demand certificates of deposit		3,145,469.39
Certified checks		212,504.99
Cashier's checks outstanding		1,223.51
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers		206,698.22
Total		$5,016,302.14

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1899.
W. A. KENNY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
W. H. KIMBALL,
EUGENE BISSELL,
ERSKINE HEWITT, } Directors.

[No. 1,105.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF **THE EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,** at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, Sept. 7th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$783,793.96
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		235.98
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		20,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		288,066.05
Banking-house, furniture, and fixtures		100,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		111,919.64
Due from State banks and bankers		4,538.06
Checks and other cash items		2,861.28
Exchanges for Clearing House		108,618.15
Notes of other National banks		3,287.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		795.94
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$307,750.50	
Legal tender notes	51,898.00	359,128.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		11,250.00
Total		$2,024,484.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		97,335.09
National bank notes outstanding		222,600.00
Dividends unpaid		5,526.06
Individual deposits subject to check		1,382,040.14
Demand certificates of deposit		814.26
Certified checks		9,883.96
Reserve for taxes		6,305.00
Total		$2,024,484.51

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, I. Z. B. NEWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Z. B. NEWELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1899.
SAMUEL A. SWART, Notary Public, Westchester County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
WM. H. HUME,
JOSEPH ROGERS,
RAYMOND JENKINS, } Directors.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF **THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK** of the City of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 7th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$35,457,253.39
Overdrafts		3,032.72
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		400,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits		4,145,500.00
U. S. bonds on hand		72,880.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		132,956.98
Stocks, securities, &c.		124,100.00
Banking house		1,350,000.00
Due from other National banks		988,126.59
Due from State banks and bankers		486,017.12
Checks and other cash items		8,518.87
Exchanges for Clearing House		7,311,054.89
Notes of other National banks		32,780.00
Nickels and pennies		279.82
Specie		10,643,361.00
Legal tender notes		2,067,870.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5% fund)		16,200.00
Total		$63,290,931.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		378,502.32
National bank notes outstanding		324,000.00
Circulation		1,579.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$12,072,715.79	
Demand certificates of deposit	7,367.62	
Certified checks	5913,546.36	
Cashier's checks outstanding	470,057.97	
Due to other National banks	$24,917,283.24	17,562,687.74
Due to State banks and bankers	10,697,987.00	
United States deposits		35,615,270.24
United States bond account		4,119,421.99
		2,089,380.00
		$63,290,931.29

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WM. HALLS, Jr., Cashier of the Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. HALLS, Jr., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this twelfth day of September, 1899.
NELSON A. REYNOLDS, Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
ELIJAH P. SMITH,
MARTIN S. FECHHEIMER,
JAS. T. WOODWARD, } Directors.

[No. 891.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF **THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,** at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 7th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$44,712,534.38
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		46,357.76
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		374,756.87
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,064,250.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		20,799.48
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		2,575,158.69
Due from State banks and bankers		291,471.10
Checks and other cash items		32,571.19
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,736,492.81
Notes of other National banks		6,400.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,000.99
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$14,143,023.90	
Legal-tender notes	1,051,125.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	200,000.00	15,494,148.90
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund		38,000.00
Total		$71,446,192.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		771,549.35
National bank notes outstanding		44,197.50
Due to other National banks		23,347,862.76
Due to State banks and bankers		9,367,562.51
Dividends unpaid		1,725.00
Individual deposits subject to check		31,800,164.98
Demand certificates of deposit		301,301.39
Certified checks		657,383.33
Cashier's checks outstanding		594,445.35
Liabilities other than those above stated—Tax reserve		60,000.00
Total		$71,446,192.17

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1899.
WM. A. MANN, Notary Public, Kings Co., Cer. filed in N. Y.
Correct—Attest:
EDWARD C. HOYT,
CHARLES SCRIBNER,
STUYVESANT FISH, } Directors.

[No. 1,196.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF **THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,** at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, September 7, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,819,504.72
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		801.03
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		635,216.13
Banking-house, furniture, and fixtures		350,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		7,300.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		143,246.89
Due from State banks and bankers		16,487.16
Checks and other cash items		6,502.73
Exchanges for Clearing House		514,157.35
Notes of other National banks		12,300.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		231.16
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$935,839.45	
Legal tender notes	135,588.00	1,072,427.45
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		22,500.00
Total		$6,150,674.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$600,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		89,560.51
National bank notes outstanding		433,637.50
Due to other National banks		459,252.91
Due to State banks and bankers		631,632.75
Dividends unpaid		2,532.00
Individual deposits subject to check		3,237,852.08
Demand certificates of deposit		23,788.61
Certified checks		152,358.20
Cashier's checks outstanding		120,030.00
Total		$6,150,674.56

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1899.
CHARLES F. AUKAMP, Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
WM. C. STURGES,
JNO. T. WILLETS,
J. AGOSTINI, } Directors.

[No. 1,394.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF **THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,** at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Thursday, September 7th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$19,018,200.28
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		178,436.34
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		4,850,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		550,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		672,900.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,589,663.45
Other real estate and mortgages owned		365,199.50
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		48,783.96
Due from State banks and bankers		1,710,152.16
Checks and other cash items		383,387.97
Exchanges for Clearing House		208,352.47
Notes of other National banks		5,721,483.08
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		873.00
Specie	$2,405,985.71	
Legal-tender notes	1,444,624.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	1,220,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		5,070,609.71
Total		218,250.00
		$40,581,241.92

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		448,850.98
Reserved for taxes, 1899		87,705.16
National bank notes outstanding		4,526,377.50
Due to other National banks		5,513,331.68
Due to State banks and bankers		3,190,959.18
Dividends unpaid		6,742.00
Individual deposits subject to check		18,005,397.66
Demand certificates of deposit		109,411.29
Certified checks		1,002,137.36
Cashier's checks outstanding		92,329.11
United States deposits		547,500.00
Total		$40,581,241.92

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, DUMONT CLARKE, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
DUMONT CLARKE, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1899. WM. IVES WASHBURN, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
LEVI C. WEIR,
W. BAYARD CUTTING,
HENRY W. MAXWELL, } Directors.

STRICTLY A NEWSPAPER.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DAILY ONE CENT.

SUNDAY THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK,** at the close of business on the 7th day of September, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,600,145.26
Overdrafts		17.45
U. S. bonds		356,100.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits		100,000.00
Other stocks and bonds		259,869.37
Premiums		53,393.50
Real estate, banking house		1,000,000.00
Other real estate		250,000.00
Specie	$1,046,879.45	
Legal-tenders and bank-notes	253,120.00	
Due from Treasurer of U. S.	15,750.00	
Exchanges for Clearing House	3,344,489.10	
Due from banks	108,521.41	
Other cash items	25,780.32	4,794,540.28
Total		$11,414,365.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		64,118.19
Circulation		312,840.00
Dividends unpaid		1,783.50
Deposits:		
Individuals	$3,707,329.04	
National banks	2,159,906.47	
State banks	827,712.92	
Acceptances	2,710,987.11	
Certificates of deposit	20,756.90	
Cashier's checks	741.73	9,435,674.17
United States deposits		100,000.00
Total		$11,414,365.86

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 12th day of September, 1899. GEO. H. COREY, Notary Public, N. Y. County.
Correct—Attest:
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
EDWIN C. STURGES,
BENJAMIN PERKINS, } Directors.

[No. 1,290.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF **THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,** at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 7, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,802,436.38
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		86.51
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		17,875.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		15,200.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		276,000.00
Due from State banks and bankers		126,797.41
Checks and other cash items		14,017.05
Exchanges for Clearing House		46,190.61
Notes of other National banks		221,968.65
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,800.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		1,415.53
Specie	$482,934.50	
Legal-tender notes	100,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	10,000.00	601,934.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		9,000.00
Total		$4,425,321.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$600,000.00
Surplus fund		120,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		252,630.49
National bank notes outstanding		179,040.00
Due to other National banks		29,820.51
Due to State banks and bankers		87,390.94
Dividends unpaid		1,896.85
Individual deposits subject to check		3,109,949.88
Demand certificates of deposit		3,027.22
Certified checks		27,482.91
Liabilities other than those above stated		13,872.84
Total		$4,425,321.64

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EWALD FLEITMANN, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. FLEITMANN, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1899.
WILLIAM V. A. POE, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
JACQUES HUBER,
ARTHUR L. LESHER,
C. H. HACKETT, } Directors.

[No. 1,374.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF **THE PHENIX NATIONAL BANK** of the City of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 7th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,523,896.79
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,576.72
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		5,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		328,817.55
Other real estate and mortgages owned		15,266.16
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		333,881.98
Due from State banks and bankers		12,952.31
Checks and other cash items		13,536.29
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,332,754.52
Notes of other National banks		62,935.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		117.81
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$941,136	
Legal-tender notes	50,000	991,136.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$8,675,121.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		43,130.86
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Taxes not due		12,000.00
Due to other National banks		1,735,374.31
Due to State banks and bankers		292,634.25
Dividends unpaid		220.20
Individual deposits subject to check		3,268,475.12
Demand certificates of deposit		75,153.10
Certified checks		2,001,294.63
Cashier's checks outstanding		1,838.66
Total		$8,675,121.13

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. M. BULL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September. GEORGE H. COREY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
H. K. POMROY,
DUNCAN D. PARMLY,
H. G. WISNER, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF **THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,** at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, September 7th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$25,876,205.11
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		66.67
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		35,700.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		776,728.59
Due from State banks and bankers		23,175.47
Checks and other cash items		50,994.00
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,311,422.80
Notes of other National banks		51,643.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		420.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$5,612,000.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,059,326.00	6,671,326.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$35,049,931.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		784,014.97
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks		5,682.00
Due to State banks and bankers		12,479,571.94
Dividends unpaid		4,950,164.52
Individual deposits subject to check		9,959,784.64
Demand certificates of deposit		60,750.00
Certified checks		229,460.19
Cashier's checks outstanding		76,342.38
Total		$35,049,931.64

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1899.
CHAS. H. BECKER, Notary Public, Kings County.
Cert. filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
E. H. PERKINS, Jr.,
EDWARD VAN VOLKENBURGH,
JAMES R. KEENE, } Directors.

PATERSON BANKS.

PATERSON NATIONAL BANK OF PATERSON, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 7, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,204,998.60
Overdrafts		86.35
Other bonds and premiums		289,482.42
Real estate		176,476.98
Due from banks	$34,606.99	177,090.22
Due from reserve agents	399,858.35	
Cash on hand	127,984.44	
Five per cent. reserve fund	4,500.00	
		566,901.78
		$2,415,011.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$300,000.00
Surplus	100,000.00
Profits	100,000.00
Circulation	66,760.00
Deposits	90,000.00
	1,858,242.77
	$2,415,011.85

JOHN W. GRIGGS, President.
HARWOOD B. PARKE, Vice Pres't.
HENRY C. KNOX, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 2,608.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF **THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,** at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 7, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,515,082.93
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		747.69
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
U. S.—bonds on hand		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		15,700.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		3,615,465.68
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		177,655.07
Due from State banks and bankers		62,509.43
Checks and other cash items		49,991.67
Exchanges for Clearing House		241,158.33
Notes of other National banks		105,115.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		805.76
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,687,604.50	
Legal-tender notes	354,620.00	3,042,224.50
Redemption fund

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, Sept. 13.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Open at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building. Bankruptcy. Cases for discharge.

449—Peter H. Walsh and Margaret E. Field.
607—James M. Phillips.
687—Mandel Watts.
818—Ida B. Sattler.
817—Henry T. Sattler.
1006—William Seitz.
1050—Thomas F. Shields and John Dougherty.
1076—Behrend Winsjen.
1111—Conrad Stoever and Frederick Diedricks.
1146—Emil Klein.
1152—Benjamin Bernstein.
1183—Arthur Collins.
1184—Henry Vogel.
1204—Robert Ulmer.
1225—Lewis Goldsmith.
1233—John C. Von Dohlen.
1237—Abram Kevatt.
1245—Morris Schlesinger.
1285—Max Brockman.
1288—Louis Rosenthal and Michael Gordon.
1289—Hugh R. Healey.
1296—James A. Lyon.
1297—Robert A. Fowler.
1314—George W. Heller.
1302—Mullon-Roblee Composition.
996—Edwin S. Riper Co.
Adjourned cases.
829—Rose Willner.
874—Ascher Lewine.
1128—Michael Bach.
1230—Joseph Coar.
1256—Hirsch Newman.
1257—David Randell.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Knight vs. Pickhardt.
2—Raabe vs. Campbell.
3—Arnold vs. Dean.
4—People ex rel. Pierce vs. Cassidy.
5—Paul vs. City of New York.
6—Jarvis vs. Rising.
7—Matter of Lenz.
8—People ex rel. Peirce vs. Brice.
9—Livingston vs. Livingston.
10—Bryant vs. Seaver.
11—Thain vs. Briggs.
12—Friest vs. Noval.
13—Brownell Co. vs. McEwegan.
14—Allen vs. Fowler & Wells Co.
15—Forbes vs. Am. Pub. Corporation.
16—Matter of Met. Messenger Co.
17—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
18—Potter vs. Morning Journal Association.
19—Brundage vs. Brundage.
20—Behrens vs. Behrens.
21—Matter of O'Connell.
22—Ernst-Marx-Nathan Co. vs. Goldner.
23—Sulzer vs. Sanders.
24—Matter of Heidenheimer.
25—National Bank of Cherry Valley vs. same.
26—Flynn vs. Streifler.
27—Matter of Hall.
28—Maitland vs. Cassidy.
29—Matter of 10th Av.
30—Wysong vs. Heyman.
31—Herrmann vs. Mfg. Ry.
32—Thorne vs. same.
33—Warsaw vs. same.
34—Pullis vs. same.
35—Fitzsimmons vs. same.
36—Schmid vs. same.
37—Herzog vs. same.
38—Gilbert vs. Price.
39—Strohmeier vs. Terwilliger.
40—Siccardi vs. Siccardi.
41—Matter of Altemeier.
42—Matter of Allison.
43—Smith vs. Miner.
44—Saumier vs. Barnum.
45—Peyton vs. La More.
46—Erdman vs. Phillips.
47—Potter vs. Morning Journal Association.
48—Cantor vs. Roessel.
49—Bennett vs. Austein.
50—Matter of Frankel.
51—Shayevitz vs. Kram.
52—Matter of Ingersoll.
53—Matter of Bank and Bethune Sts.
54—Matter of Watts and Canal Sts.
55—Matter of South St. and Pier 39 E. R.
56—Paul vs. Morton.
57—Matter of Sicher.
58—Matter of Hand.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Michael Redmond, Timothy Hogan, Catharine Coyle, Louisa J. Simes, Julia Ryan.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—Graham Polly.
2—Arthur Buckley.
3—Bernard McCarthy.
4—Samuel Light.
5—Giuseppe Verroni.
6—William Dixon.
7—Charles Evans.
8—George Blake.
9—Andrew Miller.
10—Paul Boehl.
11—James Lorenz.

Pleadings.
1—Charles Johnson.
2—Charles Jacobs.
3—John Fahey.
4—Michael Sheridan.
5—David Osborne.
6—John Hennessey.
7—Charles Coleman.
8—James Davidson.
9—Peter Celano.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff Recorder.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Blumenthal for the People.

1—Frederick Bolgiani.
2—Samuel Monroe.
3—Dominick De Angelo.
4—Charles Thomas.
5—Frederick Williams.
6—Patrick Ferro.
William Cullen.
John Spagnoli.
7—Isaac Medowsky.
Joseph Feinstein.
8—Jacob Abrimowitz.
9—Emil Riallis.
10—Hugo De Lupin.
11—Adam Lewicky, Theophile Kuzavewelr.
12—Charles Finlock.
13—Albert Devin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV. Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Erdman vs. Phillips. Randolph Hurry, Delafield vs. Memeler. William L. Turner, Matter of Kirchert—Edward Browne.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J. Conlon vs. Wilson—William H. Willis. Kaufman vs. Bryant—Two cases. Reginald H. Williams. Danziger vs. Bryant—Reginald H. Williams. Gould Paper Company vs. Frank—Eugene H. Pomeroy.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J. David G. Garabrant and others vs. Charles C. Skelley and others—Louis C. Langlotz.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J. Gould Paper Company vs. Peter Frank—William H. Ricketts.

Brooklyn Court Calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Hester J. Wilkinson, Elizabeth Whitford, Marie A. S. Valentine, and Christian Frank.

The accounting in the estates of Alfred Smith, George W. Wieker, Bathsheba Kuhn, Theresa Schellein, John D. Welch, Ellen M. Murray, William A. Pigot, William McD. Gibson, William Adams, Augustus Schwerter, John B. Cotte, Jane Ann Bowdry, Charlotte Havward, Mary J. Sutton, William Bornemann, Lizzie Larmer, Jane Pritchard, Barbara Berker, John Kirchner, Adelaide Dorlon, Hannah Fales, Wolf Jacobs, and Charles F. A. Hinrichs.

The estates of Margaret M. Farrell, Giza C. Liseka, Thomas McGee, Benjamin G. Swanton, Ann Davis, Annie M. Phillips, Edward Kane, and Maria Engel.

The real estate of Ann Shanahan, John Curran, and Barbara Berker.

The guardianship of Anna Reitzheimer, (Sept. 20,) and Waldo McKenwa.

The administration of James J. Herson, Helena Nolte, William H. Middleton, and Mary Heath. Decisions.—In re Moses F. Odell—Objections overruled.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold.

1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1388 Franklin.

BREWERY MANUFACTURING HIGHEST grade malt liquors in greater New York will sell on suitable terms either controlling or non-controlling interest; annual profits over $50,000. Address MENSON, Box 218 Times Office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

YEAR BOOKS FOR 1900 are useful, durable, and effective advertising souvenirs, far surpassing calendars, clocks, or trashy novelties; made in lots from 100 upward. D. A. HUEBSCH & CO., 31 Rose St., N. Y.

ACTIVE SERVICES AND $5,000 TO INCREASE specialty plant will yearly net investment, safely, surely. REALTY, Box 145, Times Office.

$2,700 BUYS STOCK AND GOOD WILL. Receipts, List of Customers; home any day but Sunday. H. STANYNOUGHT, Iselin, N. J.

BOARDERS WANTED.

MADISON AV., 432.—Desirable fourth floor rooms; southern exposure; corner house; also third floor hall room; reference.

STORAGE.

O'REILLY BROTHERS'

New York Storage Warehouse, 109 to 123 East 44th St., corner Lexington Av.; storing, packing, moving furniture; city or country. Tel., 8 of 38.

EUROPEAN HOTELS AND SPRINGS.

MUNICH—Hotel Bayerischer Hof.

1st-class House. Reconstructed entirely, with handsome Winter Garden.

PERSONAL.

MY WIFE, ANNIE, HAS LEFT MY HOUSE and board. Will not be responsible for any bills contracted by her. ROBERT A. WITHERS.

MRS. LOUHT.—Call for your trunks by Louis Muller, 1,815 2d Av.

HOTELS.

The Langham,

FIFTH AVE. and 52D ST., N. Y.

WILL REOPEN OCTOBER 1ST, 1899.

A FAMILY HOTEL OF THE FIRST CLASS. Situated in the most select and desirable part of New York's greatest avenue. Apartments elegantly furnished. CUISINE UNEXCELLED. All arrangements for the comfort and satisfaction of guests as perfect as careful and experienced management can insure

C. B. PUTTFARCKEN, Manager.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By two young girls, lately landed, as chambermaid or waitress. Call for two days at 220 East 95th St.; ring Mullen's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young girl as first-class chambermaid and to assist in laundrywork or in dining room; two years' references. 209 East 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID—By chambermaid in city; recommended; wages, $25 per month. J. C. M., 329 3d Av.

Cooks.

COOK—First-class Swedish cook to go out by day, week, or month; competent all branches cooking, baking; best references. Mrs. Gardner, 1,033 1st Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By nursery governess; refined North German, from Hanover; full charge of children; teaches German; wages $25 to $30; best references. S. M., 216 East 33d St.

GOVERNESS.—By German lady; speaks French; thorough musician; best of references from present employer. Miss J. C. M., care Mrs. Nellson, 100 5th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS—By thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing, curtains, pillows, and also repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By French seamstress; in private family; makes ladies' and children's dresses; good reference. 209 West 31st St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—By competent young girl as waitress; first-class reference. 334 West 49th St., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By an experienced Englishman; excellent references in every respect. G. H., care Gilbert, 947 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

A PUERTO RICAN YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS been employed in commercial house in Ponce, would like to secure a situation in New York or Philadelphia in commercial house. T. M. B., 304 West 126th St.

BOY.—Situation wanted by a boy, Protestant, understands care of horses, cows, small garden; good worker; good reference. Address W. R. C., Box 180 Times.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A refined English or German nurse or nursery governess, to take care of a child 6 years old; must be a competent sewer; references required. Call Wednesday, between 10 and 12, at 36 East 72d St.

WANTED—A woman of good address and some business ability to represent the interests of a large financial institution among New York City women. Financial, Box 171, Times Office.

WANTED—Young girl, about 15, to be generally useful in light housework; sleep home. Call Wednesday from 10 to 12 A. M., Easton, 59 West 103d St.

WANTED—An experienced Danish or Norwegian housekeeper. Call, between 5 and 6 P. M., 3 East 17th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Two young men, specially trained and experienced at soliciting trade; prefer those acquainted with advertising, publications, and illustrators; must be active, energetic, and of good address. Prospects, Box 194, Times Office.

WANTED—Tool hands, first-class machinists, and boilermakers to work ten hours per day. Quintard Iron Works, foot of East 12th St., New York City.

WANTED—Boy of 16 years in jewelry store; must reside with parents on upper west side. Address P. H., Box 322 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MINNIE MOSER et al., defendants.

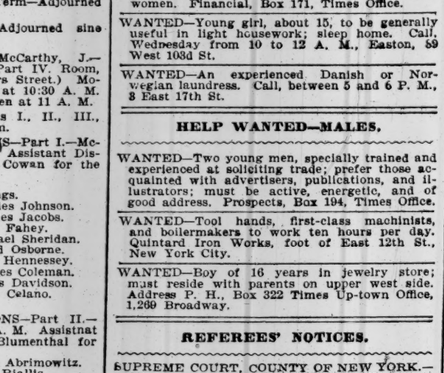
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Madison Avenue, distant sixty-seven (67) feet seven (7) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Madison Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street at the centre of a party wall, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through said party wall seventy (70) feet; thence northerly parallel with Madison Avenue sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches, thence westerly, again parallel with one Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through another party wall, seventy (70) feet to the easterly side of Madison Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Madison Avenue sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the Street Number Fifteen Hundred and Thirty-nine (1539) Madison Avenue, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Minnie Moser, one of the parties of the first part hereto, by Frederick Hoffman Allen by deed dated May 26, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2128 of Conveyances, page 497, on the 28th day of May, 1888."—Dated New York, August 14, 1899.

EDWARD EDWARD KENT, Referee.

DAVIES STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and the Street Number is 1539 Madison Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,824.38, with interest from the 17th day of July, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $321.23, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser on the purchase money or paid by the referee is $0.00 and interest.—Dated New York, August 14, 1899.

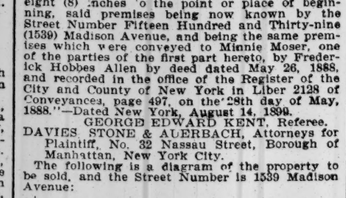
GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.

SEVENTEENTH STREET, NUMBER 338, NEW YORK.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—JEANNETTE SCHWARZ, plaintiff, against ALICE M. ERNST and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, on the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street between the First and Second Avenues, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and fourteen (214) feet northwesterly from the First Avenue, and distant also two hundred and sixteen (216) feet southeasterly from Livingston Place; thence running southwesterly on a line parallel with the First Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the middle of the block between Sixteenth Street and Seventeenth Street; thence northwesterly on a line parallel with Seventeenth Street, twenty-three (23) feet; thence northeasterly on a line parallel with the First Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street twenty-three (23) feet to the place of beginning, being twenty-three (23) feet in width in front and rear, and ninety-two (92) feet in depth on each side, and being known by the number three hundred and thirty-eight (338) (formerly 171) East Seventeenth Street, the easterly and westerly walls being party walls.—Dated New York, August 30, 1899.

East Seventeenth Street.



East Sixteenth Street.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

HIRAM M. KIRK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 189 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

au30-2aw8wW&F&se21

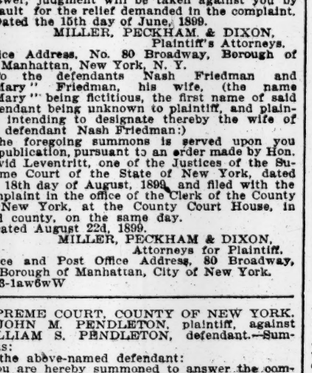
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ANNA D. BLISS, plaintiff, against CATHARINE E. McKEOWN, (formerly Catharine E. Moores,) and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 20th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Prince Street, distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Sullivan Street and the northerly line of Prince Street; thence northerly and parallel with Sullivan Street ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Prince Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Sullivan Street ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches to the northerly side of Prince Street; thence westerly along said northerly side of Prince Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises as were conveyed by Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, to Eugene T. Westerfield by deed dated March 24, 1894, and recorded March 27, 1894, in Section 2, Liber 27 of Conveyances, Page 222, Register's office, New York County, and being also known by the street number 177 Prince Street.—Dated New York, September 6, 1899

CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, Referee.

WOOD & HILL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 51 Wall Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is twenty-six thousand seven hundred ninety-eight and 05-100 dollars with interest thereon from 20th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred eighty and 02-100 dollars, with interest from July 20, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is five hundred eighty-one and 58-100 dollars and interest.—Dated New York, September 6, 1899. CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, Referee.

s6-2aw3wW&F&s27

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—CHARLES LANIER, as Trustee, for Mary L. Schenck, Plaintiff, against BERNHARD ROSENSTOCK, Daniel Seymour, Joseph C. Baldwin, and Arthur Hill, as executors of the last will and testament of George R. Lansing, deceased; Nash Friedman, and "Mary" Friedman, his wife, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff, and plaintiff intending to designate thereby the wife of the defendant Nash Friedman;) Charles Goldberg, Morris Levy, Daniel Sermen, Elizabeth A. Williams, Theodore W. Bayard, Charles Vogt, Jr., Frank H. Vogt, Arthur G. Vogt, Eugene Vogt, Inman Brothers' Construction Company, The National City Bank of Brooklyn, Highland National Bank of Newburgh, Louis Blumgart, and Cyrus L. Sulsberger, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated the 15th day of June, 1899.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office Address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants Nash Friedman and "Mary" Friedman, his wife, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff, and plaintiff intending to designate thereby the wife of the defendant Nash Friedman:)

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order made by Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of August, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on the same day.

Dated August 22d, 1899.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

au23-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN M. PENDLETON, plaintiff, against WILLIAM S. PENDLETON, defendant.—Summons:

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial desired in the County of New York.—Dated July 19, 1899.

JOHN A. GROW, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 45 Broadway, New York County, N. Y.

To the above-named defendant, William G. Pendleton:

The foregoing summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of September, 1899, and filed Sept. 12th, 1899, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York.—Dated New York, Sept. 12th, 1899.

JOHN A. GROW, Attorney for Plaintiff, 45 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL BERNSTEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Bernstein of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of August, A. D., 1899, the said Samuel Bernstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 26th day of September, A. D., 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 12th, 1899.

TO THE CREDITORS OF ABRAHAM LEVY, Bankrupt, No. 1,145:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of June, 1899, the said Abraham Levy was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 25th day of September, A. D., 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 12, 1899.

TO THE CREDITORS OF NICOLAS SIMPSON, Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of August, 1899, the said Nicolas Simpson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on the 26th day of September, 899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 12, 1899.

TO THE CREDITORS OF BERNARD KAHN, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of August, 1899, the said Bernard Kahn was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, N. Y. City, on the 21st day of September, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 12, 1899.

TO THE CREDITORS OF ADOLPH LANDERS and WILLIAM I. WEINBERG, bankrupts.—No. 1,409:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of August, 1899, the said Landers & Weinberg were duly adjudicated bankrupts and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, N. Y. City, on the 26th day of September, 1899, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Sept. 12th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY HELLMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Hellman, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of September, A. D., 1899, the said Henry Hellman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 25th day of September, A. D., 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Sept. 12th, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF WILSON TERWILLIGER, Bankrupt, No. 1,388:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of August, 1899, the said Wilson Terwilliger was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on the 26th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 12, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—(In Bankruptcy.)—In the matter of GEORGE ENGERT, JOHN J. CONNOR, and BARNETT WEINBERG, individually and as members of the firm of Engert, Connor and Company, bankrupts.—No. 1,427.

To the creditors of George Engert, John J. Connor, and Barnett Weinberg, individually and as members of the firm of Engert, Connor & Co. of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of September, A. D., 1899, the said George Engert, John J. Connor, and Barnett Weinberg were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of September, A. D., 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated September 12th, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of HENRY CARTER, assigned to Frank L. Zabriskie for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the New York Supreme Court, to be held in Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of October, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Frank L. Zabriskie, assignee of the above-named Henry Carter, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In witness whereof I have caused the seal of the said New York Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, the Honorable Charles H. Van Brunt, the Presiding Justice of the New York Supreme Court, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, this 22d day of August, 1899.

[L. S.]

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

PRYOR & TRUAX, Attorneys for Assignee, 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

au23-1aw6wW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of HASWINGS CARD AND PAPER COMPANY, assigned to John W. Axford, for benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, in the Borough of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of John W. Axford, Assignee of above-named Hastings Card and Paper Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the Assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Judge of the said Supreme Court, this fifth day of September, 1899.

[L. S.]

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

GEORGE M. BROOKS, Attorney for Assignee, 111 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

s6-1aw8wW

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE CITY COURT of the City of New York, held in and for the County of New York, in said city and county, on the 11th day of September, 1899.—Present: Hon. James M. Fitzsimons, Chief Justice.—In the matter of the petition of HERMAN LEWKOWITZ for leave to change his name.

On reading and filing the petition and affidavit of Herman Lewkowitz, and it appearing from said petition and affidavit that the petitioner has shown good cause for changing his name to Herman Lewkowitz Hamilton, now, on motion of George H. Meyer, attorney for said petitioner, it is ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the aforesaid Herman Lewkowitz may, on and after the 16th day of October, 1899, change, assume, be known, and sign himself under the name of Herman Lewkowitz Hamilton. It is further ordered that a copy of this order shall be published in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the City of New York, once within ten days of the date of this order.—Dated New York City, 11th September, 1899.

En't. J. M. F., City Judge.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated August 19th, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLOTTE M. DIOSSY, GEORGE S. DIOSSY, and ROBERT D. DIOSSY, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of the Century Law Book Company, to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said firm for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, the office of Chas. Coleman Miller, 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 5th day of November, 1899.

Dated New York, August 21st, 1899.

WILLIAM H. FOWELL, Assignee.

CHAS. COLEMAN MILLER, Attorney for Assignee, 15 Wall Street, New York City.

au23-1aw6wW

TO THE CREDITORS OF AND PERSONS having claims against the Metropolitan Building Company:

Take notice that by virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, dated the fourteenth day of August, 1899, and of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of August, 1899, you are required to present to the Receivers below named and make proof of your respective claims against the Metropolitan Building Company, an insolvent corporation, within two months from the date of said first-named order; and if you fail to do so you may be barred from participating in the distribution of the assets of the said corporation.

Claims must be in writing, and may be presented to Henry Puster, Receiver, at his office, No. 259 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J., or to Edward H. Fallows, Receiver, at his office, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City.

Dated August 22, 1899.

HENRY PUSTER, EDWARD H. FALLOWS, } Receivers.

au23-1aw5wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, DEBORAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEBORAH ANN BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Willis Benner, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of September, 1899. CHARLES BENNER, WILLIAM H. BAILEY, WILLIAM E. FROST, Executors. WILLIS BENNER, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s6-1aw6mW

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEPP and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 208 Broadway, N. Y. C.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, L. DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York jel4-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1899.

ADOLPH PEREIRA, EMILY M. BAIZ, Executors.

CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. aug9-1aw6mW

KEYES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN KEYES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert J. Adams, Jr., No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1899. AIMEE A. KEYES, Administratrix. ALBERT J. ADAMS, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix, 71 Broadway, New York City. ap19-1aw6mW

JANE REDFIELD TURNURE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims

BUILDING CODE IS ADOPTED

Rushed Through Board of Aldermen Despite Non-Tammany Members.

MR. SHERMAN'S ATTACK BITTER

Declares It a Steal and a Fraud, and Brands Every One Who Had to Do with It a Criminal.

The new Building Code, which was last week submitted to the Municipal Assembly by the commission which framed it, was rushed through the Board of Aldermen yesterday. This was done despite the protestations of the Republican and Citizens' Union members, who denounced the code as a job and a fraud upon the people, and an effort to overthrow the building laws.

The matter came before the Aldermen in a report from the Committee on Building Department, which has had it in charge since its introduction. In this report the committee said that the commission had held plenty of public hearings, and recommended the adoption of the amendments proposed by the Plumbers' Association.

When the report had been read Alderman Burleigh (Rep., Kings,) offered a minority report, suggesting the amendments offered by the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society. For some reason this minority report was not read.

Then the minority began a long and furious attack on the code. As these assaults became numerous and bitter, Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, became perturbed, and finally he made a speech, in which he observed, "If the Almighty was on this Building Committee the Republicans in this board would oppose its work as long as there was a Democrat in it."

Mr. McCall then went on to complain that the man who had most opposed the Building Code Commission (Mr. Folks) had resigned from the Board of Aldermen in order to get an Assembly nomination. "If he gets elected he'll try to get a Building Code Commission appointed by the Legislature, I guess," Mr. McCall observed.

Alderman McInness, in an attack on the code, referred to it as permitting a theatre, which is said to be a firetrap, to remain as a menace to human life.

"What theatre is that?" yelled Alderman Fleck. (Tam.)

"I forget its name and location," Mr. McInness replied.

"Well, it's in Mr. Fleck's district," said Alderman Goodman.

On a motion to recommit the code, Alderman Muh, who was in the chair, attempted to decide the viva voce vote, but several minority members protested, and finally Alderman Woodward declared that the yeas and nays had been called for. This the Chairman denied, and Mr. Woodward was forced to appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Alderman Sherman, (Citizens' Union,) in explaining his vote declared that the Chairman was overruling the rights of the members. "I had my eyes on the Chair all the time," Mr. Sherman exclaimed, "and he palpably refused to recognize the minority. I don't blame him. He's probably acting under orders. This whole thing is a job and an outrage."

The Chair was sustained by a vote of 36 to 12, which practically amounted to a test of strength, and indicated the purpose of the majority.

Then there began a concerted attack on the measure. Efforts were made by the Republicans to strike out various sections, but all failed, and finally Mr. Woodward moved to strike out Section 148, which vests in the Commissioners of Buildings the power to vary or modify any rule of the Board of Buildings or the provisions of Chapter 12 of the charter or any other law relating to the construction or alteration of any building, either erected or to be erected. This, Mr. Woodward delared, was an extraordinary power. "The whole thing is filled with negroes," he exclaimed.

"It is a fool bill and a fraud," Mr. Sherman repeated, and several others complained of the haste with which it was sought to drive the measure through. Alderman Oatman (Citizens' Union,) declared that it opened wide the doors to blackmail. Mr. Woodward's amendment was defeated.

Mr. McCall then moved the adoption of the report of the committee, which, if carried, would mean the adoption of the new code, and then the attack was renewed with vigor. Every one who felt impelled to talk did so in explaining his vote, and some of the things said of the code and the men who framed it were far from complimentary. Of all these attacks, however, that of Mr. Sherman was by far the most bitter.

"This is a deliberate attempt to tear down the building laws of this city, to destroy the fire limits, and to break up the tenement house regulations," Mr. Sherman declared. "The whole attempt is fraud. It was conceived in crime, and our passing it is criminal. It is a steal, a job, and a fraud. I charge that it is an outrage on the people to pass such a code, and I brand every man who has had anything to do with it and every man who votes for it here to-day as a criminal before God and his conscience."

In spite of these excoriations, the report was adopted by a vote of 37 to 12. Those voting in the negative were Aldermen Ackerman, Burleigh, Deimer, Goodman, James, McInness, Oatman, Sherman, Stewart, Wafer, Wentz, and Woodward.

As soon as it was passed the code was carried to the Council, where it was intended to refer it to the Committee on Buildings, but Councilman Leich (Rep., Brooklyn,) had it sent to the Committee on Affairs of Boroughs. This committee is now controlled by Tammany. Councilman McGarry, its Chairman, will call for public hearings.

LIVELY SESSION OF THE COUNCIL.

Elm Street Improvement Ordinances Adopted—Another Bond Hold-Up.

The Council yesterday adopted four ordinances providing for the completion of the improvement of Elm Street. These ordinances have been pending for several months, or since the Mayor vetoed similar resolutions because they were improperly drawn. The work proposed includes the regulation of Pearl Street, the regulation and grading of Elm Street, and the paving with asphalt of Elm Street from City Hall Place to Great Jones Street.

Early in the session Councilman Murray (Dem., Bronx,) presented a resolution requesting the Board of Estimate to consider the departmental estimates by items and not to present the ordinance carrying the appropriations in bulk. Mr. Murray explained that his object was to place before the Municipal Assembly the purposes for which appropriations were asked.

Mr. McGarry took occasion to question the honesty of the resolution, and in reply Mr. Cassidy, the leader of the bond hold-up combine, promised to vote against the budget if the sums asked for were presented in a bulk.

The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Finance.

After Mr. Cassidy had thus announced his programme, the Council defeated a resolution appropriating $1,473,000 for the Twelfth Ward Park. The property taken for this park has been in the possession of the city for five or six years, and the persons from whom it was taken have been clamoring for their money, on which the city is paying 6 per cent. interest. Three votes—those of Councilmen Leich, Francisco, and Williams, all Republicans, of Brooklyn—were recorded against the measure, which has already been passed by the Aldermen. In announcing the vote Vice Chairman Oakley, who was in the chair, said:

"The resolution is lost, twenty Democrats being in the affirmative and three Republicans in the negative."

"I'm glad you have announced it that," said Mr. Francisco, in an attempt to worry the Chairman.

"So am I," responded Mr. Oakley. "The people can then see who is responsible for bond hold-ups."

Just before the session closed Councilman Hyland of the Bronx called up the report of the Committee on Railroads in favor of a resolution recommending the annulment of the franchise of the Union Railway Company. This resolution was presented some time ago by the Central Taxpayers' Alliance, and it recited that the company operates ill-smelling and unclean cars, and that it has failed to complete its bridge at Westchester Avenue. The Railroad Committee reported that these complaints were well founded.

Mr. Oakley, who is Chairman of the Railroad Committee, was greatly angered by the presentation of the report, and he asserted hotly that Mr. Hyland had rushed it through the committee without informing the Chairman. Mr. Hyland retorted that he had done nothing of the kind. Most of the dispute between the two men took place on the rostrum, and while it was in progress Mr. Oakley was several times heard to exclaim: "I won't stand for this sort of thing." Eventually the resolution was defeated and referred back to the committee, much to the disgust of Mr. Hyland and his supporters.

An ordinance requiring all elevated railroad companies to place a guard rail and a board pathway along both sides of their structures, under a penalty of $50 for each day of violation of the provisions of the ordinance, was defeated.

BOY MYSTERIOUSLY MISSING.

Edward J. Cole Disappeared on Saturday and His Parents Cannot Account for His Absence.

Edward J. Cole, the fourteen-year-old son of William B. Cole of 1,205 Lexington Avenue, has been missing from his home since last Saturday morning. The police have been looking for him since Sunday, when they were notified of his disappearance and a general alarm was sent out to all the boroughs. His parents have searched for him in all directions for four days, and now fear that he either has been killed or is forcibly detained from returning home.

Mr. Cole said yesterday that his son started out for a walk Saturday morning and had not been seen since then. He wore a crash cap, blue flannel coat, dark brown trousers, and tan shoes. He is tall for his age, being about 5 feet 9 inches in height.

"We cannot account for his long absence," said the father. "He is a good, studious, obedient boy, and never had any bad companions. He never was away from home more than two or three hours at a time, and his mother has been almost distracted since he failed to return on Saturday. We feel sure that something serious has happened to prevent him from coming home, as he was not the kind of boy to run away. If he is in any trouble and is afraid to let us know, we wish to tell him through this notice in the paper, if he should happen to see it, that his father and mother are ready to help him. Anybody who knows the cause of his disappearance or his present whereabouts will confer a great favor by notifying us."

The missing lad for the last year had attended Public School No. 6, at Madison Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street. He was a member of the Boys' Sodality of St. Lawrence's Roman Catholic Chapel, at Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street. Prior to last year the family lived for ten years at 416A Halsey Street, Brooklyn, and the boy attended the school connected with the Church of Our Lady of Victory, at McDonough Street and Throop Avenue, until the last year of his residence in Brooklyn, when he was a pupil at Public School No. 44, at Throop and Putnam Avenues. For two or three years he served as an altar boy in the Church of Our Lady of Victory.

Through his school and church connections the lad had formed the acquaintance of a large number of persons, both in Manhattan and Brooklyn, and his parents have a lingering hope that some of them may be able to explain the mystery of his long absence from home.

CORK LODGED IN GIRL'S THROAT.

Moisture Caused It to Swell and Doctor Had to Use Chloroform.

Jennie Halligan, three years old, daughter of James Halligan, 211 Liberty Street, Union Hill, partially swallowed a small cork yesterday. It lodged in her throat.

The moisture caused it to swell. Dr. Justin, who was called, found the child in danger of choking to death. He was obliged to place her under the influence of chloroform before the cork could be extracted.

HUSBAND AND WIFE SET FREE.

But First They Had to Promise Never to Return to This Country.

Mrs. Mary McCaffrey, who was arrested on Friday last, charged with shoplifting, and her husband were arraigned yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court, Brooklyn. Her husband, James, was charged with being an accessory. Both were set free on their promise to leave the country and never return.

McCaffrey, with his wife and three small children, live at 211 High Street, Brooklyn. When McCaffrey was taken into custody a ticket to Ireland for himself, his wife, and children on a steamship of the White Star Line was found in his possession. The vessel is to sail to-morrow.

When the dry goods firm learned this it sent word to court that if the prisoners agreed never to return, the charge would be withdrawn. An officer of the court will be at the steamship pier, and will rearrest them if they do not sail.

WILLIAM F. MORRIS INSANE.

So Adjudged by a Sheriff's Jury—Is Suffering from Acute Mania.

William F. Morris of 1,176 Franklin Avenue, was declared insane by a Sheriff's jury in Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr. Morris up to the time of his incarceration in Bloomingdale Asylum, in August, conducted a large grocery business. The petition for the appointment of a commission to inquire into his mental condition was made by the wife of Mr. Morris, who testified that her husband owned several pieces of real estate in the Borough of the Bronx, and also in Brooklyn. She said that they have two children.

Dr. Henry A. Doddin testified that he made an examination of Mr. Morris at Bloomingdale, and found that he was suffering from acute mania. He said that Mr. Morris believed that he owned the Island of Cuba and expressed his intention of erecting a monster temple that would entirely cover the Island. "Mr. Morris also declared his intention of wiping the Catholic Church out of existence in thirty days," said the witness. "He moreover threatened to kill me, and when I refused to give him $1,000,000 in gold he tried to assault me."

Dr. S. B. Lyon of Bloomingdale Asylum corroborated the evidence given by the preceding witness.

SURROGATE'S APPOINTMENTS.

A Number of Republicans Get Places from Fitzgerald.

The first list of appointments made by Surrogate Fitzgerald under the act passed by the Legislature subsequent to the report of the Fallows committee as to the way in which business was conducted in the Surrogates' office was filed yesterday. The investigation of the committee resulted in the resignation of Surrogate Arnold and the appointment of Surrogate Varnum by the Governor. The list of appointments follows:

Special Guardians' Accounting Proceedings—Estate of Peter Miller, George H. Kracht; estate of George A. Jones, Louis S. Phillips.

Appraisers—Estate of Bridget Dunlevy, J. W. McDonald, H. C. Hart; estate of William E. Graham, James W. Perry, N. Linn Bruce; estate of Caroline M. Jones, N. J. Kiernan, Edward Byrne; estate of Charlotte A. Morrison, Armitage Mathews, John G. Davis; estate of Mabel Weeterman, Charles A. Burr, F. B. Delahanty.

Referee—Estate of George R. Dean, George C. Austin.

Special Guardians' Probate Proceedings—Estate of Louise Adler, Henry C. Johnston; estate of Bridget Stegerels, George C. Austin; estate of Louis H. Blakeman, John A. Foley.

Transfer Tax Appraisers—Estate of Eleanor Duning, Charles S. Wilbur; estate of Theresa Nathan, George C. Austin; estate of August C. Hassey, Charles K. Lexow; estate of William J. Conroy, Charles W. Zaring; estate of Alfred Hoyt, Charles S. Wilbur; estate of Nathaniel A. Williams, Charles W. Zaring; estate of Sarah L. Bloomfield, Charles B. Page; estate of Jane Brennan, William Q. R. Koehl; estate of Albert Beebe, Charles K. Lexow; estate of Mathew F. Merritt, Charles B. Page.

Considerable surprise was evinced at the number of Republicans who received appointments, among them being George C. Austin, who was mentioned as likely to get the appointment as Surrogate in place of Surrogate Arnold; Charles B. Page, counsel to the State Excise Board; Charles K. Lexow, and others.

Stay Granted to Major Smith.

Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted the stay applied for by Major Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment, pending the hearing of his appeal to the Appellate Division of the court from the decision of Justice Beekman, in Special Term, denying his motion for a writ of prohibition to prevent the Examining Board appointed by Gov. Roosevelt from inquiring into his qualifications to serve as an officer in the National Guard. Justice Gildersleeve grants the stay asked for on the condition that the appeal be argued at the October sitting of the court.

THREW A MAN OVERBOARD

McDonald Hurled Lasher from a Steamboat "Just for Fun."

THEN ATTACKED A POLICEMAN

Pushed Sheehan Under an Electric Car and One of the Patrolman's Fingers Was Cut Off.

John McDonald, twenty-three years old, of 346 East Thirty-first Street, in a spirit of maliciousness deliberately threw a man overboard from the hurricane deck of the excursion steamboat Thomas E. Moore, at the foot of East Thirty-first Street yesterday, and after his arrest, while endeavoring to escape, pushed Policeman David Snechan under a First Avenue electric car. Sheehan's index right finger was cut off and he received a scalp wound. McDonald escaped, but afterward was recaptured. He is an east side desperado. He said, when asked why he threw the man overboard:

"Oh, it was only a joke. It didn't make any difference whether he was drowned or not."

Policeman David Sheehan is a member of the Central Park squad. His brother, John Sheehan, is a saloon keeper, and an association is named for him. This association gave a clambake yesterday at a resort on the Sound. Policeman Sheehan helped his brother conduct the excursion. While the excursionists were boarding the Moore a large crowd gathered on the pier, and among the men were McDonald and Joseph Dunn, thirty years old, of 544 First Avenue, and other roughs. They had been drinking, and pushed and crowded the persons on the pier, tearing dresses of women and acting in a boisterous manner. On the hurricane deck of the steamboat stood William Lasher, the chief engineer, and the Captain, watching the crowd boarding the boat.

"Let's throw the guy in the river!" exclaimed McDonald, pointing to Lasher.

"We'll go you one if we lose," said Dunn.

The roughs then clambered to the hurricane deck and advanced to where Lasher and the Captain were standing. Going over to Lasher, McDonald said:

"Say, what's yer doing here, anyhow? Get off de earth!"

Lasher said something, but before he had completed his sentence McDonald picked him up and hurled him into the river between the boat and the pier. The Captain rushed to the pilot house, obtained a revolver, and prepared to do some shooting.

The cry of "Man overboard!" was raised, and deckhands ran to the place where the engineer had sunk. Lasher came to the surface, and went down again. When he reappeared he was seized with a boathook and pulled on the vessel. He was half drowned. He was revived quickly, however.

Policeman David Sheehan, who was in citizen's clothes, was superintending the loading of supplies on the steamboat. He arrested McDonald, who, with his companions, resisted. Sheehan overpowered McDonald after a struggle. While he was taking McDonald along Thirty-first Street the prisoner, assisted by Dunn and other companions, made a dash and escaped. He ran for a north-bound electric car at First Avenue. He seized an upright of the car. Sheehan dragged him off the car. Then McDonald and his companions hurled the policeman under the vehicle. The motorman endeavored to stop the car. The policeman's right hand went under a wheel, and the index finger was cut off. The running board of the car struck the policeman in the head, inflicting a severe scalp wound. Sheehan was picked up, taken to a drug store, and attended by an ambulance surgeon. His prisoner escaped.

Capt. Delaney of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station House sent detectives after McDonald and Dunn, and arrested them in First Avenue an hour afterward. They showed fight, but were subdued quickly. Both men were arraigned before Magistrate Mayo in the Yorkville Police Court in the afternoon on the charge of assault. Sheehan said that while he was taking McDonald along Thirty-first Street he suddenly turned on him and shouted:

"Now, it is my time!"

The assault followed.

Capt. Delaney said to Magistrate Mayo: "These men belong to a gang of dock loafers. They are dock rats. This man McDonald is a dangerous character, and would kill a man as soon as look at him. I am going to try and rid the district of them. I hope you will hold these men, as they are the worst of the gang."

McDonald said he was a blacksmith. "He," pointing to Policeman Sheehan, "has got the wrong man. I am a hard-working man, and he has made a mistake."

"I am a hard-working man," broke in Dunn, "with a wife and two children. Let me go this time, and I will never drink again."

Magistrate Mayo held the men without bail for examination this morning.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION PUZZLED.

Undecided Whether a Boss Can Work on His Own Job Without a Card.

Bricklayers' Union No. 11, which is composed of Socialists, is having a controversy with a contractor named Arlt, who is working on one of his own jobs without a union card. He put on overalls one day last week, took a trowel, and started to lay bricks in company with his workmen.

The men regarded him with surprise for a while, and then held a quiet consultation among themselves.

"We had better send for the walking delegate," remarked one of them in German. "He can fix the boss better than we can."

The impromptu meeting adjourned, and one of the bricklayers hurried away. He returned in about an hour, and was soon followed by the walking delegate. Mr. Arlt was laying bricks like an expert, and was humming a tune as he slapped down the mortar and smeared it round the bricks. The walking delegate watched him for a while and finally summoned enough courage to say, "Good morning, Mister Arlt."

"Hello! Is that you?" replied the contractor, looking up. "What's wrong today?"

The walking delegate gave three grunts to clear his throat, and then asked: "Have you got your union card with you?"

"What do I want with a union card? Ain't I working on my own job?"

"That is true," replied the walking delegate, scratching his head. Then, after thinking for fully five minutes, he said: "I will ask the opinion of the union about this business," and went away.

The union met at the Labor Lyceum on Monday night and discussed the subject for over three hours. The question was, "Has a boss the right to work on his own job without a union card?" Numerous reasons pro and con were given, but no decision could be arrived at, and the boss is still working on his own job without a union card.

AFTER BRIDGE COMMISSIONERS.

Granite Cutters' Union Threaten Them with Contempt Proceedings.

The new East River Bridge Commissioners and the Mayor, as an ex-officio member of this board, may soon be hauled up in court to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt for failing to obey its orders to investigate the complaint of the Granite Cutters' Union, who charged that the contractors of the bridge had violated the building laws, which require that only American citizens be employed on public works, and that they be paid the prevailing rates of wages.

William J. O'Brien, who represents that union and is President of the Board of Walking Delegates, and of the Independent Labor Party, made the original complaint to the old Board of Bridge Commissioners, who claimed that they were not public officers. The members of the new board declared that they were public officers, but ignored the complaint. So Mr. O'Brien on June 29 obtained from Justice Scott a mandamus ordering the Commissioners to entertain and examine the complaint, and after hearing it to formulate and announce their decision and to appear in Supreme Court, Part I., on July 21 and report.

Victor J. Dowling, counsel for the union, said yesterday that the Commissioners took an appeal to the Appellate Division, and that the appeal acted as a stay. They, however, withdrew the appeal on Aug. 10, which action revived the order of Justice Scott. But they have done nothing in the matter, Mr. Dowling declared, so he has given them until to-morrow, when they hold their regular meeting, and if they do not then take action he will forthwith apply for a mandamus ordering them and the Mayor to appear and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt.

Some boys are ready; some not.

But we're ready for boys.

We're wholesalers as well as retailers — that means early preparation; that means if you're sending your boy away to school, his mid-winter clothing is just as readily found here as that for early Fall.

Everything he wears—suits, overcoats, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

ATTENDANCE AT THE SCHOOLS.

Reports Give 221,000 Children Registered, and Twenty Schools Have Yet to be Heard From.

The returns from the various public schools to the Board of Education as to the numbers of pupils registered and in attendance have been slow in coming in, and by last evening twenty schools had not yet been heard from. Thus far, said Superintendent Jasper yesterday afternoon, 221,000 children have been registered and 195,000 have been reported in attendance.

The questions that have been sent out to the Principals of the schools to answer are as to the number of pupils registered and in attendance on Sept. 11, the numbers of teachers present at the schools and absent on that date, the number of children who have been refused admission in the schools for want of accommodation, the number of vacant sittings, and the numbers of half-day and past time classes. The returns showed that there are 91 half day classes, with an average of 50 pupils to a class, making a total of 4,750 children who attend half day classes.

The registration of pupils for the evening public high schools began on Monday, and the term begins on Monday, Sept. 25. The evening high schools for men are at 120 West Forty-sixth Street, at 25 Norfolk Street, and at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Madison Avenue. For women the evening high school is in Grammar School Building No. 50, at 211 East Twentieth Street.

In the public evening schools for men and boys, applicants for admission to the senior departments must be over sixteen years of age, although persons under sixteen may be admitted if they present certificates stating that they have completed the studies of the first grammar grade or their equivalents. Applicants for admission to the junior departments must be between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years. Registration of pupils in these schools begins next Monday, and the hours of registration are between 7 and 9:30 o'clock.

The Teachers' Committee of the School Board met late in the afternoon and passed on the names of 200 candidates for teachers on the eligible list, and these will be sent in to-day to the board, with a recommendation for their appointment. There are still 300 more names on the eligible list, and Commissioner Edward F. Farrell said that within six weeks fifty of them will be appointed to vacancies that will occur. Occasional employment as substitutes will be given to the others.

Coal Dust Keeps a New School Closed.

The new school at College Point was not opened yesterday morning, owing to the condition of the interior. During the past week 200 tons of coal had been stored in the building, and the coal dust penetrated through the building, soiling some of the walls, and covering the floors, desks, and chairs. The room intended for a playground for the boys is filled with coal to the ceiling. The postponement of the opening of the school caused much disappointment. There is an increase in the number of pupils, and many children, owing to lack of accommodation in the old buildings, will have to wait until the new school is ready for occupancy, which will probably be on Oct. 1.

CROWDED ROCHESTER SCHOOLS.

Hundreds of Children Turned Away—Petition to the Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 12.—Hundreds of children were turned away from the doors of the public schools here yesterday and today, hundreds of others will be turned away during the remainder of the week. The inadequacy of the public school accommodation is apparent to all, and Mayor Warner, who has blocked all attempts to bring about a better condition, is being severely criticised.

The crowded condition of the Rochester schools was brought to the attention of Gov. Roosevelt, and his investigation helped matters somewhat, but now, owing to the natural increase in the number of children of school age, and the fact that the Board of Health has forbidden the crowding of the annexes, the miserable overflow adjuncts of the school buildings, to the extent practiced last year, matters are even worse. A petition to the Governor signed by taxpayers whose children are either crowded out or forced to make use of cloakrooms, halls, or attics as recitation rooms, is being prepared.

No. 29 School has turned away 50 pupils; No. 33, 120 pupils, while in the latter 86 children are crowded into a room designed to accommodate 45. No. 8 School has turned away 150 pupils and has 154 occupying the attic, lighted by three windows, over five feet from the floor. Recitations are heard on the stairs. No. 7 has turned over 50 away, and all recitations are heard in the halls. This is the state of affairs that now exists, with half-day sessions, that the schools can be attended by one division of scholars in the morning and another division in the afternoon.

AUTOMOBILE FOUND USEFUL.

Does the Work of Three Horses for a Boston City Department.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Mayor Quincy's experiment in the use of automobiles for the chiefs of city departments is proving successful. Only one carriage has been tried as yet, but it has been in use since the beginning of August, and the driver asserts that it does the work of three horses.

The carriage is specially intended for Chief Charles Logue of the repairs division of the Public Buildings Department, and the Chief uses it for all the many business trips around town for which he formerly used a horse and wagon. But the automobile does not have to rest, as a horse does, and when the Chief is not using the machine it is pressed into service for other business of the department. Mayor Quincy has also ridden in it several times.

The employes of the repairs division are inclined to feel well satisfied with a machine that will do forty or fifty miles in the working hours of a day, and this carriage, according to Paymaster T. F. Magrath, covers about that amount of distance on every pay day. Two and sometimes three horses were formerly used on such a trip. There has been practically no trouble so far, except in the matter of tires. Those now on the machine are of the pneumatic pattern, but are too small, and the rough riding over city pavements has shown a tendency to press the tire back against the metal rims in such a way as to cut the rubber. A new set of tires is now being made.

Another carriage is expected soon from a St. Louis company.

Says Mr. G. W. LORD, writing from Silver Lake, Maine: "My doctor recommended JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and I am sure that it has saved my life in one or two instances."—Adv.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BEDDING.

"To receive at once the benefit of sleep" one must be suitably prepared to woo the drowsy goddess. Genuine comfort is assured by our most carefully selected South American hair mattresses. The imperial stitched edge is an extra guarantee of durability. All the various combination mattresses, also, the most luxurious pillows, bolsters, etc.

Old mattresses remade and feathers renovated. Our prices for new bedding requisites, as well as for repairing, are such as you can only obtain when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET.

500 DOZEN
Men's Unlaundered
White Shirts
AT HALF PRICE.

Made of good Heavy Muslin, 3-ply inserted bosom, reinforced back and front, felled seams, and protector at neckband;

35c. Each;
SIX SHIRTS FOR $2.00.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

For Nervous Exhaustion
there is no remedy equal to
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

QUEER ARREST IN BROOKLYN.

Policeman Says H. B. Chase, a Motorman, Escaped from Him Last Week.

H. B. Chase, a conductor on the Nostrand Avenue trolley line, Brooklyn, living at 257 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, was arrested last night under peculiar circumstances.

Special Officer Dunne of the Flatbush District Telegraph Company discovered a man trying to break a lock at an early hour in the morning of Sept. 7 at the rear of the house of H. O. Hyatt, 415 East Twenty-fifth Street. He chased the man into the arms of Patrolman Herbert Green of the Flatbush Police Station. Green was taking his prisoner to the station, only two blocks distant, when he escaped.

The policeman was so disgusted about the escape that he took some time off duty, and devoted it to searching for the man. Last night he went to Chase's home and arrested the conductor, who is said to have a clean record. Green claims, though, that he can prove Chase is the man who escaped from him.

MARCH ASSOCIATION PARADE.

Held Amid a Blaze of Fireworks Despite Democratic Opposition.

Over 700 members of the James E. March Association marched in parade last night, with bands playing and fireworks popping and sizzing, notwithstanding the opposition of the Tammany leader of the district and the failure of the Board of Aldermen to accord a permit.

At the meeting of the board yesterday Alderman Goodman, as Republican leader, offered a resolution permitting the James E. March Republican Association of the Sixth Assembly District to parade from its clubhouse, in Marion Street, to the Grand Central Palace, where it held its eighth annual festival last night, and to display fireworks along the route. In explaining his action, Mr. Goodman said that the resolution had been offered to the Alderman from the district, Mr. Fleck, a Democrat, and that the latter had refused to introduce it.

This Mr. Fleck denied with much warmth. He added that Mr. Goodman was interfering with him, and said: "If the resolution had been given to me, I might have offered it." As a matter of fact, the resolution was not handed to Mr. Goodman until after it had been learned that Mr. Fleck had threatened to have it defeated. Mr. Fleck galled his Tammany colleagues to have the resolution referred to him. This was a happy thought, for the reference was equivalent to killing the resolution. By the time the roll call began, however, the Tammany men saw how small such an action would be, and one by one they left the chamber, until there were only twenty-three members in the room, when the point was made that there was not a quorum present, and the Chairman adjourned the meeting, leaving the March Association without the permit.

It was said about the City Hall that Alderman Fleck was ordered to oppose the resolution giving the March Association the right to parade by his district leader, Senator Timothy "Dry-Dollar" Sullivan. Mr. March is the Republican leader of the district.

After this action, or lack of action, on the part of the Aldermen, Police Commissioner Hess was appealed to, and he got the Police Board to allow the fireworks.

The parade started from the clubhouse, on Marion Street, shortly after 8 o'clock in a blaze of pyrotechnics, and, marching to the music of Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band and Conterno's Fourteenth Regiment Band, proceeded through Second Avenue to Seventh Street, to Fifth Avenue, and Broadway to Forty-second Street until the Grand Central Palace was reached. Here a banquet was served, which was followed by a vaudeville entertainment and dancing. Among the guests were Postmaster Van Cott, State Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh, and Immigration Commissioner Powderly.

The Customs Revision Committee.

The General Committee for the Revision of the Customs Administrative Act, appointed by the Merchants' Association of New York, at the suggestion of President McKinley, to devise modifications of the present act and the rules for its enforcement has received further acceptances of appointment from the following: Col. A. M. Shook of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, W. B. Plunkett, Treasurer of the Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Company of Adams, Mass.; Thomas B. Meehan of Germantown, Penn., nursery stock; L. A. Aiken, President and Treasurer of the Ault & Wiborg Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, printing inks; J. M. Carpender, President of the Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company, New Brunswick, N. J., and J. R. Montgomery, President of the J. R. Montgomery Company, Windsor Locks, Conn., representing the yarn interest.

Long Branch Ocean Route Changes.

A change has been made in the time table of the steamers Republic and Columbia on the ocean route to the Iron Pier at Long Branch. Two trips are made on week days, boats leaving Pier 10 East River at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., returning from Long Branch at 1 and 6 P. M. The round trip fare has been reduced to 50 cents. The Sunday trips will be made at 9:30, 10:30, 2:30, and 3:30. The boats from Long Branch leave at noon, 1, 5, and 6 P. M.

Mr. Platt Going to the Mountains.

Senator Thomas C. Platt will leave the city at 7:40 to-night for a few days' vacation in the Adirondacks. He will go to Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's camp, near Old Forge. B. B. Odell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, will accompany him. The Senator said last night that he would return by Sept. 18, in time for the primary election.

Sunday Times—Three Cents.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

O'Neill's.

The New
Autumn Millinery

Our First Showing to-day, not the Grand Opening—that will come later—but a choice display that includes all the best Novelties in Shapes and Trimmings for the coming season.

It's a superb exhibit, one well in keeping with our reputation for the production of all that is New, Novel and Beautiful in Millinery.

Every Woman about New York should see it.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

THE JEWISH YEAR BOOK.

Cyrus Adler, the Editor, Estimates the Population of This Faith as 1,043,800.

The American Jewish "Year Book" for 1899-1900 corresponding with the Hebrew year 5660, which has just been issued by the Jewish Publication Society of America, contains some interesting figures relative to Jewish statistics in the United States. Cyrus Adler is the editor of the work, and of the figures relating to this country he says:

"As the census of the United States has, in accordance with the spirit of American institutions, taken no heed of the religious convictions of American citizens, whether native born or naturalized, all statements concerning the number of Jews living in this country are based upon estimate, though several of the estimates have been most conscientiously made.

"In 1818 Mordecai M. Noah estimated the Jewish population at 3,000. In 1826 Isaac C. Harby placed the figures at 6,000, and in 1840 these were further increased by the estimate published in The American Almanac to 15,000. In 1848 M. A. Berk placed the population at 50,000. In 1880 William B. Hackenburg put the figures at 230,257; in 1888 Isaac Markens put them at 400,000, and in 1897 David Sulzberger estimated the total at 937,800."

The following figures are then given:

Jewish immigration into the United States, 1885-1899:

	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.
1885	18,535	1,076	....
1886	27,348	2,310	....
1887	25,788	1,680	....
1888	29,602	1,761	....
1889	22,674	1,288	....
1890	32,321	1,982	....
1891	62,574	4,984	1,581
1892	52,134	3,039	5,152
1893	25,678	5,324	1,941
1894	16,381	3,825	1,902
1895	27,065	2,791	2,221
1896	23,802	2,499	1,817
1897	17,278	1,752	1,654
1898	22,621	2,079	2,409
To July, 1899	12,909	....	1,463
Total	417,010	36,390	20,140

Immigration for 1881-4	74,310
New York, 1885-99	417,010
Philadelphia, 1885-99	36,390
Baltimore, 1885-99	20,140
Total	547,850

"If we add this immigration to the estimate of Mr. Hackenburg made in 1880," says Mr. Adler, "we secure a total of 778,107, without making any allowance for the natural increase in twenty years, nor for the immigration through Canada and other ports of the United States than New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

"The following tentative estimate by States is given, being based, with a few modifications, on the table of Mr. D. Sulzberger:

Alabama	6,000	Mississippi	5,000
Arizona	2,000	Missouri	35,000
Arkansas	4,000	Montana	2,500
California	35,000	Nebraska	2,000
Colorado	10,500	Nevada	2,500
Connecticut	6,000	New Hampshire	1,000
North and South Dakota	3,500	New Jersey	25,000
Delaware	3,000	New Mexico	2,000
District of Columbia	3,500	New York	400,000
Florida	2,500	North Carolina	12,000
Georgia	7,000	Ohio	50,000
Idaho	2,000	Oregon	6,000
Illinois	95,000	Pennsylvania	95,000
Indiana	25,000	Rhode Island	3,500
Iowa	5,000	South Carolina	8,000
Kansas	3,500	Tennessee	15,000
Kentucky	12,000	Texas	15,000
Louisiana	20,000	Utah	5,000
Maine	5,000	Vermont	1,000
Maryland	35,000	Virginia	18,000
Massachusetts	20,000	Washington	2,800
Michigan	9,000	West Virginia	6,000
		Wisconsin	10,000
		Wyoming	1,000
Total			1,043,800

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

To Begin To-day—Quotas of Most of the States Already Full.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The usual Autumn examinations of applicants for positions in the civil service will begin throughout the country to-morrow, continuing until Oct. 23. The number of candidates to be examined is much restricted this year, amounting to about only 30 per cent. of the examinations of last Autumn. This is because many of the States have their full quotas of appointees in the service.

There will be no examination for clerks in the departments, or for railway mail clerks, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma Territory, these being not now fully represented in the service. In Delaware, Maryland, Montana, North Dakota, New Jersey, New York, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia there will be no examination for compositor in the Government Printing Office. The principal demand is for male stenographers and typewriters.

To Amend Civil Service Rules.

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—The State Civil Service Commission will meet in New York City the latter part of this week, probably Thursday, to consider some proposed changes in the New York City rules. This will be the first meeting of the commission since the adoption of the rules which proved so unsatisfactory to Controller